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GET THE

PREMIUM!

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, July 28.

JESUS AT NAZARETH

LUKE 4: 16-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they were astonished at his doctrine: for his word was with power."—Luke 4: 32. Central Truth.—Prophecy fulfilled in Jesus.

In the centre of the chain of hills which form the northern limit of the plain of Jezreel, and run from the valley of the Jordan to the Mediterranean sea, is the entrance to a small valley. A steep and narrow pathway runs up from the plain, leading to a small natural amphitheatre of hills, where are clustered the narrow streets and humble houses of an Oriental village. The luxuriant gardens here and there are filled with fruitful fig and olive trees, and are radiant with the beautiful scarlet and white blossoms of the pomegranate and the orange. Ancient travellers speak with enthusiasm of the beauty of the place. It is the town of Nazareth, where the greater part of the earthly life of Christ was spent. It was all the home he ever had. When he went out from that humble village it was to be a homeless man. "The foxes had holes, and the birds of the air had nests, but the Son of Man had not where to lay his head."

His lesson opens with an account of his visit to Nazareth, after his temptation, and his entrance on his public ministry. He went into the synagogue at the hour of public worship. Nazareth had but one synagogue. The services were quite simple, very different from the more elaborate rites of the temple worship. The ruler of the synagogue presided, but opportunity was given to competent persons to read and expound the Scriptures.

Jesus signified his purpose to take part in the service by rising in his place. The attendant handed to him the manuscript roll of the law, copies of which were very carefully preserved in every synagogue. The lesson for that day was a portion of the prophecy of Isaiah. Unrolling the parchment, Jesus read from the sixty-first chapter of that prophet. The words were very appropriate and significant:

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me; because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted; to preach deliverance to the captives; and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bruised; to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

Having read this remarkable passage, Jesus rolled up the parchment, handed it to the attendant to be replaced in its case, and resumed his seat. The worshippers who were present looked on with special interest. Jesus was their townsman, and they had known him for thirty years. They had heard of his preaching already, and began to surmise at least something of his claims to a special mission. The words of their great prophet which he had read were very significant; and when Jesus again rose and declared that the very prophecy which they had heard was fulfilled in their actual presence, no wonder that his words created a very profound impression. They were struck with the dignity and grace of his manner, and "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth."

This was a new character for the son of the Nazareth carpenter. They could not understand it. They were disposed to envy, perhaps to depreciate his pretensions and his power. He saw the current of their thought and replied to it. He claimed to be a prophet, and accepted the usual fate of a prophet among his own people. He intimated from Old Testament history that their claims to special attention might be disappointed, and that the Gentiles, as in those earlier days, might be preferred before the chosen people. This was more than these supercilious Nazarenes could bear. They rose up in wrath, seized Jesus, and would have hurled him with violence down the steep, precipitous side of the hill on which their town was built. But we scarcely know how he escaped from their rude grasp and went his way. His own townsmen rejected and abused him, and were deprived of his teaching.

Jesus in the synagogue at Nazareth is a good example for us. He was no stranger to that house of God. For thirty years with his parents and brethren he had been accustomed to sit in reverent worship there. He was the only sinless man in all the congregation, but he was always there. Whoever also was absent the carpenter's son was always in his seat.

It is good not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together for religious worship. The noblest saints of God have always loved the sanctuary. David said: "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand."

The word of God should be magnified and honored in public worship. The Bible is not banished from the pulpit, but it is fast disappearing from the pews. A Scotch congregation would as soon think of leaving their Sunday clothes at home as their Bibles.

The Old Testament is full of Christ. Its types and figures, its offerings and sacrifices, its promises and prophetic visions, all point to him. David's psalms are full of him. Who can read Isaiah 53d and not see Jesus in every description?—New York Observer.

R. E. Frazer's Address before the Detroit Reform Club.

Reported for "Truth for the People."

The subject of temperance is not a threadbare one, as has been stated, and as he himself once thought, but is one of the most fruitful that presents itself, as it enters into all the relations of man; and we are really upon its threshold, and cannot see the end until we have fathomed all the possibilities of man. 'Twas once said it was a subject for ministers and old women chiefly to handle; and so he thought, until of late he began to think for himself. Having then approached the question as a man who had done some thinking in law and in politics, he was now disposed to pronounce this question the most profound he had ever grappled with. It deals with the inscrutable operations of the human intellect, and with phases of human action for which the law books afford no precedents—a subject that has, indeed, engaged the attention of philanthropists and reformers and courts for years, and has been the despair of all for years, and has been the question like there is no use of belittling a question like this! It embraces the greatest evil the world has ever seen—a business woful and unreservedly bad, reeking with foul enormity, and possessing not one single redeeming feature. The evil is so great, it enters into so many societies, and affects so count-

less a host of individuals, that very extraordinary means must be employed for its suppression. It is certainly too great to be dealt with through the ordinary administration of law. There is but one way: Constant continued labor, untiring effort, the use of stern, strong argument and solid reason. No man can suppress this evil merely by going into a convention and talking about temperance in a spasmodic way; it requires constant, unremitting work. Now, the reform clubs of Michigan are composed of men who look at the matter in just this light; who know no let-up, who have enlisted for life; men who have passed through the fire, and have had a bitter experience sealed into them with a hot iron, and are determined to leave a testimony on this subject that cannot be mistaken.

Mr. Frazer then referred to some comments on the prospects of the reform clubs, made by the *Public Leader* and reprinted in *Truth*. The *Leader* charged that the reform movement was going to be absorbed by the churches. The clubs are not irreligious; no man could advocate temperance and be an irreligious man; what we reformed men do, we undertake to do "by the help of Almighty God."

Well, suppose, as the *Public Leader* says, the clubs are swallowed up by religion? Infinitely better that than to be swallowed by the State Prison and the Poor House!

But the *Public Leader* says we are fanatics. Well, that kind of fanaticism that puts potatoes in the cellar, and gives the wife a new gown, and the children new shoes, and the man a clean shirt, isn't a bad kind of fanaticism!

The *Public Leader* also says we go about "sticking our noses into other people's business." But when we went about getting drunk and making fools of ourselves, they never said that of us; they seemed to think we were attending closely to our own business!

But we are attending to our own business! I have a boy who will shortly be exposed to the temptations before which I fell, and my business is to make his path easier than mine was. My business is to excite a public sentiment that will make drinking unpopular, and that is your business, my friends; and with this determination we will continue in this work, unmoved by what our enemies may say of us; and with our last gasp we will proclaim our doctrine and will pass over to the other side attending strictly to our own business.

But they say that politics will get into the reform clubs and will break them up. Well, we'll see. We propose to stand by our non-political constitution, but the relation of the reform clubs to politics is going to be discussed. The clubs being composed of citizens, must have and do have very close and interesting relations with current politics, and these relations must be determined!

Mr. Frazer then discussed the question of communism as bearing very closely upon temperance, whiskey having made most of the army of tramps. He then testified of the great enthusiasm which pervaded the country and was manifested in gatherings of people by thousands, in the forests, under God's clear sky; and closed with a most eloquent pledge of eternal and undying fidelity to the cause of the red ribbon.

Loud applause frequently interrupted this eloquent address and marked its close. The speech was well worthy Mr. Frazer's distinguished reputation, and the audience was not only highly entertained, but was well instructed.

Senator Chandler

AT THE LATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' RE-UNION AT KALAMAZOO.

"Michigan in War."—Response by Hon. Zachariah Chandler.

On rising up he was greeted with immense applause. He said Michigan has always been a war State. She took part in the Black Hawk war and the great Toledo war. She was ready to fight Ohio or any other State. There was not much blood spilled, of course; we could whip Ohio easy enough, but we did not care to, so we let her have that little strip of ten miles including the city of Toledo. Michigan is so fond of peace that she will have it if she has to fight for it. He mentioned his famous blood-letting letter, causing great applause. Michigan was in the constitution and the union, and was in for letting of blood to maintain both if need be, and you all know that Michigan was the first in war, sending the first troops who opened fire on Bull Run. The country know that Michigan boys shoot bullets and they were the ones chosen to put down a great riot in New York. Gen. Kearney once wrote him including in his letter the remark that "we are compelled to use Michigan troops, for we know they are fighters and can be trusted anywhere." After the surrender of Lee, who captured that arch traitor, Jeff Davis? A Michigan regiment, under a Michigan General. Why did our boys expose their lives for the government? Their wives and daughters said "go and save our country," and they went. "In war or peace, look at Michigan. That is all!"

Chorus—"Battle Cry of Freedom."—Quartette.

The seven wonders of the world were: The Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis, the Temple of Diana; the Statue of Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum, the Colossus of Rhodes and the Pharos of Alexandria.

ADAM was a farmer in Paradise; Job the honest, upright and obedient, was a farmer; St. Luke was a farmer, and is popularly believed to have been the first who subjected the ox to the use of man; Socrates was a farmer, and so was Cincinnatus; Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Randolph, Lincoln, besides a vast number of other great and representative men were farmers. Truly, the profession has been unfairly dignified by its votaries.

SAM. J. TILDEN, model "reformer," who was voted for by hundreds of thousands in 1876 as the true friend of the laborer, has got a severe whack from the supreme court of Michigan. He is a prominent stockholder and director in the Michigan iron company, of Marquette county, which became bankrupt in 1875, owing its laborers about \$25,000. Mr. Tilden, under the constitution and laws of the state, was liable personally for this amount in default of payment by the company. He tried to wriggle out of it under various technicalities, but the supreme court held him as an angel is held in the well-sanded fist of a housemaid, and he will be obliged to pay up.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The thermometer stood at upwards of 100 in the shade at many points, of Wednesday the 17th. A large number of sunstrokes are reported.

A grand Marquette memorial celebration will be held at the National Park, Mackinac, on Thursday, August 8. It is proposed to raise means to build a monument to Marquette.

At Texas, Kalamazoo Co., the other day, a barn belonging to John Shaw, Jr., was destroyed by fire, the cause of which was the spontaneous combustion of green hay which was stored before it had been thoroughly cured.

At a school meeting at Osseo, Hillsdale county, a few days ago, a strong attempt was made to cut down teachers' wages. Among the most blatant of the parties in favor of reducing were two men with very large families, and who paid very small taxes. After listening patiently for a while to a good deal of blather from these men, one of the heaviest taxpayers of the district rose and said: "I find that the average tax for each child sent to school this year is \$20. That means over there (pointing to one of the two above mentioned) sends four children to school, and his taxes were \$82. This other fellow here sends five, and he pays \$8. Who pays the balance of their taxes? Now I find that I have paid about \$200 tax. I thank God for it, that I am willing and able not only to pay for educating my own children, but to pay for the education of the children of such d—d fools as you two men." The full amount asked was passed by a large majority.—*Adrian Times.*

Tuesday evening Chas. Johnson, a laboring man, left off mowing a fine field of wheat on the Perkins farm, near Pontiac. His machine, a Kirby mower, he left in the field. During the night some despicable scoundrel gathered together many of the wheat bundles, placed them about the machine and then applied the match. Before the fire could be extinguished the machine was rendered a total loss.

The Republican convention for the eighth congressional district nominated R. G. Horr.

Gov. Crosswell has pardoned Chas. Knapp, Jr., convicted of larceny in the Alcona Circuit, and sentenced to State Prison for 18 months, from October 9, 1877. The pardon was granted at the request of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and numerous citizens. He has also pardoned Eugene Crawley, convicted in the Shiawassee Circuit of breaking into a railroad car, and sent to State Prison September 14, 1877. Crawley had but 10 days more to serve, and those are remitted so he may attend his dying father's bedside.

The salt block owned by A. T. Bliss & Bro., Zilwaukee, was destroyed by fire, salt shed, and salt. Loss, \$5,000.

The convention of the Millers' State Association will be held in Jackson, August 16, instead of July 23, as at first called.

Moses F. Collins died in Ann Arbor on the 14th, aged 83. He served in the war of 1812, and had resided in Washtenaw county 44 years.

The State Council of Improved Order of Red Men have closed their session at Battle Creek. Their next session will be held in Detroit. The following officers were elected:

G. S.—E. Hamilton, Jackson.
G. S.—A. J. Humphrey, Jackson.
G. J.—Wm. A. Haak, Belleville.
G. P.—Wm. Koch, Detroit.
G. C.—R. S. Musnier, Jackson.
G. K.—W. J. Hesse, Detroit.
G. S.—Chas. G. Barnes, Battle Creek.
G. M.—Geo. Schweir, Springwells.
G. G.—W. Herman Utech, Detroit, Wm. Rupp, Detroit.
Representative to Great Council of United States.—S. Musnier, Jackson.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents met Thursday, at the call of President Angell, when the following business was transacted: Prof. Pettit was continued at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Calvin Thomas, classical instructor in Greek, at a salary of \$900 a year. They expressed the opinion that the assistant professorship in Greek had been abolished. T. R. Chase, of Detroit, was authorized to supervise the general catalogue, for which he is to receive \$100.

Prof. J. M. B. Still, of Detroit, was appointed on the part of the University to assist in dividing the Heat-Steele collection. In case he refuses to serve, Dr. Ross, of Adrian, is to take his place.

The coopers of Grand Rapids have decided not to make barrels after August 1st for less than the following prices: First-class flour barrel, 10 cents; second-class flour barrel, 9 cents; plaster or stucco barrel, 9 cents; cracker barrel, 8 cents; round hoop shaved barrel, 10 cents; poles, 13 cents; half barrels 9 cents.

Wayland, Allegan county, is about to build a \$20,000 school-house.

Dr. Reynolds, the great Red Ribbon organizer, is visiting Adrian.

A child was born in this place June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams, possessing the remarkable peculiarity of six fingers on each hand, and the same number of toes on each foot.—*Sturgis Journal.*

A nest of rattlesnakes was found near Niles by Granville Lacey while cleaning out grubby land. He killed 40.

Effects of the Heat: At Marine City, Capt Henry Balford was prostrated—will recover. At Battle Creek, Benj. Sprague, died. At Vineland a farmer named L. Trimmer, died. At Howard City a 7-year-old child of Mrs. Riley died. Will Eddy, five miles west of Homer, died. Mr. McKenney of Hanover, Jackson Co., died. Many cases of prostration are reported.

Prof. W. K. Kedzie, a graduate of our State Agricultural College in 1870, and subsequently Professor of Chemistry at Kansas Agricultural College, has been appointed to the same position at Oberlin.

Gov. Crosswell is asked to pardon Thomas Warren, convicted of rape in Branch county 1873, and sent to Jackson for nine years. The principal reason seems to be that two others engaged in the same crime were let off with a fine, and still another was sent for only five years.

B. F. Quinby, father of W. F. Quinby, managing editor of the Detroit Free Press, was found dead yesterday afternoon under a shock of wheat on the farm of William McCarty, near Colon, Mich.

Boyden & Akley, of Grand Rapids, have just closed their bargain for the Roberts & Kelsey tract of pine land, in Montcalm county, about 2,200 acres, for \$31,000 in cash.

By the foreclosure of a mortgage in Grand Rapids some 40 families were turned into the street on the 18th. Many of them were innocent purchasers.

Mr. Jessie C. Joiner, of Mattawan, Van Buren county, who is 77 years of age, rained, bound and set up for a day of rye on the 15th, and finished up at 5 o'clock.

In the Montcalm Circuit, in the noted railroad case of Elias M. Peck vs. Richard Miller, which originated in Green-

ville, Mr. Peck, the contractor for grading the Greenville and Rockford Railroad sought to recover from those who had subscribed to the stock of the road. Judge Lovell has decided that the defendant, Mr. Miller, is not liable to the contractor, Mr. Peck.

The Greenback Congressional convention at Port Huron on the 19th nominated C. F. Mallory, of Romeo.

Prof. H. S. Tarbell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the present nominee on the Republican ticket, has accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, by this position he becomes a Regent and member of the Board of Education of the State of Indiana. His resignation is made to take effect September 1, 1878.

Andrew Torrent, 20 years old, son of Richard Torrent, of Parma, was on Monday found dead five miles north of Albion, murdered. He had been missing since Saturday. When he left home he had \$100, and loaned it Saturday to a farmer.

A fire at the Eaton county farm Sunday night, destroyed the tool-house, granary and another small building with most of the contents and a large lumber pile. A crazy pauper who is supposed to have set the fire, was burned. The property was insured.

Canadian papers are telling about a miraculous restoration from paralysis at the shrine of St. Anne, in Quebec, of a Detroit boy named Joseph Charette. They say that the boy recovered the use of his legs by praying at the shrine.

The Michigan Central, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and Flint and Pere Marquette are selling round trip tickets to the Petoskey camp meeting, good to return until August 5.

Hon. N. C. Isbell, died at Lansing Sunday, from nervous debility, aged 58. Mr. Isbell was a prominent citizen of Livingston Co., held the offices of State Senator, Secretary of State, and Collector of Customs at Detroit. He leaves no family.

It is reported that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Michigan Southern railroad.

The Oceana Agricultural Society held their annual fair at Hart, September 24-26.

Parties have just started out to collect a royalty for a farm gate which partly shows back and then turns around, which is claimed to be covered by a patent 10 years old.

The Nationals of the Fourth District, in Convention at Niles, nominated Thomas R. Sherwood for Congress.

Ten years ago Jacob Habersack, of Switzerland, came to America to avoid being drafted into the army. Now comes a formidable looking letter to him, at his home in Nashville and tells him, he has fallen heir to his father's \$16,000 and he is going to get it.

At Nashville, Mich., the weather has been so warm for the past week that the fish in the river have died by the thousands. Six boat loads were taken out of the water and buried last Saturday by order of the board of health.

A manufacturing enterprise of no mean proportions is that of powder the U. P. per Peninsula. The mills, 14 in number and 300 feet apart, are located on Dead River, two and one-half miles from Marquette. At these mills all kinds of powder are made, and one item of their last year's make was 30,000 kegs of blasting powder—this company having the entire field of the mining district of Lake Superior for this article.

At the last meeting of the City Council of Marquette, a resolution was adopted setting forth that "it is utterly impossible for the city to pay interest on its bonds," and directing the Mayor to order the city treasurer not to pay interest now due until further orders from the Council.

Mr. Samuel Lyndon, of Canaan, Wayne county, has just sold 30 head of young cattle for the English market at \$4.00 per cwt., making an aggregate of a little less than \$2,000 for the lot. They were a choice herd, and Mr. Lyndon has 119 steers on his farm still, fattening for market, and ranging from 2 to 3 years of age.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Milwaukee on the 15th, one hundred and three cases of sunstroke were reported, of which seven were fatal.

Corn is reported to have grown three feet in one week, in some of the Western States. The hot weather has been the making of the corn crop.

A Bois City dispatch says: It is not true that the Umatillas have joined the hostiles. On the other hand 100 warriors have joined Col. Forsyth, fought the hostiles yesterday and brought in twenty-two scalps and 300 horses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the sixty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865 and consols of 1865. The call is for \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000, are coupon, and \$2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 17th of October next. Interest will cease on that date.

The United States Treasurer has written to the assistant treasurers, authorizing them to use the standard silver dollars in their vaults in payment to persons presenting checks, to parties desiring in exchange, in moderate amount for greenbacks and national bank notes, and for payment in lieu of one and two dollar notes.

S. I. Kimball, of the life-saving service, accompanied by Captain Merriman, has gone to the lake coasts for the purpose of selecting sites for 10 new life-saving stations recently ordered by Congress.

Subscriptions to the four per cent government loan are increasing.

Between the 20th of this month and the 1st of August the chief signal officer will have established stations for the following lake ports: Pentwater, Ludington, Traverse City, Frankfort, Northport, Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan; Rogers City, East Tawas City, Port Austin, Forester and Bay City, on Lake Huron; Monroe, Mich.; Bayviewville and Ashtabula, Ohio; Dunbar, N. Y., on Lake Erie; and Charlton and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario, N. Y.

A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says that couriers, just into Lagrange from Meacham's and Pendleton, say that Chief Homely, with his band of Indians, fought the hostiles on the 15th inst., killing Chief Eagan and have his scalp. The bad Indians are near emigrant Springs, about four miles north of Meacham's where Homely's band attacked them. The hostile Indians are divided, one party going to the head of Milky Creek, the other toward Grand Ronde River.

A Baker City dispatch says the Umatilla Indians, under Forsythe, struck the hostile camp last night two miles and half from Snake ranch, daily road, killing 18 warriors, capturing 25 women and children and sixty or seventy head of horses. The hostiles are much demoralized and the captured squaws report that they are breaking into small bands with an evident intention of fleeing to the Weiser and making their way to the Bannock or buffalo country.

On Friday the thermometer marked 96 degrees, and there were forty cases of sunstroke at New York. Three fatal cases at Philadelphia.

Three weeks ago the prospect for a magnificent crop in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa was exceedingly gratifying. There has been a serious change, however, within that time. The heavy winds, severe storms of rain and hail, followed by the unprecedented hot suns of the last ten days, have in Western and Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and in Northern Iowa wrought immense damage to all crops, but especially to wheat. These are mainly the only districts in which the wheat crop has not been secured. The grain that has been flattened and lodged and tangled under the excessive heat has produced smut and rust to an extent that indicates a heavy loss. This ungathered portion of the wheat crop, had not happened to interfere with it, would have measured not less than 50,000,000 bushels, and most of it of the choicest quality. How much of it will be lost cannot yet be ascertained, but the percentage is estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent.

Frost's planing mill was burned at Chicago Sunday night: loss \$15,000 with \$3,000 insurance; also, Howe & McMillen's elevator; loss \$5,000.

The loss by fire at Defiance, O., Sunday night was \$35,000; insurance \$23,000.

A special cablegram says the Grand Trunk and other lines interested in the route to Chicago are likely to form an arrangement for an independent line via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On Saturday Hon. C. H. Kimball, General Superintendent of the life saving service, established stations at Muskegon, Ludington and Kenosha. He is now in Chicago enlisting crews. On his return he will proceed in the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson to points north, both on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of establishing additional stations.

From a summary of over 200 reports from points in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, in the past three weeks, the damage to the crop of wheat by the late storms and excessive heat averages 17 per cent. in Wisconsin, 27 per cent. in Iowa and 27 per cent. in Minnesota.

A railroad scuffle which ended in a riot, occurred at East St. Louis, Tuesday. The military were called out. No injuries.

The schooner *Parallel* reports that on the 7th inst. off the coast about 100 miles north of San Francisco, she fell in with a Japanese junk with not alliving person on board. A number of corpses were found, some shackled together. The dead must have been dead at least a month. There was no food. Some of the bodies were dressed in costly materials.

The wool clip of 1878 is about 3 per cent. greater than that of 1877.

The Treasury has just issued a call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, \$2,500,000 coupon bonds, interest to cease October 23rd next.

In the act of Congress granting Government lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was inserted a clause reserving to the United States the right to sell, at pre-emption prices, all the land remaining unsold at the expiration of three years after the completion of the road. The three years' term expired last day of the year. The Government lands unsold at the expiration of the term, and then claimed the right to settle on a portion of the land at \$1.25 per acre, the price fixed by the pre-emption law. The company resisted this claim, and the question was submitted to the Interior Department for decision. Secretary Schurz decides that the Pacific Railroad lands may be pre-empted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following incident is reported from the Gulf of Aden: A man-of-war's boat was cruising off the Russian lines, and the crew on landing, were immediately made prisoners. The Lieutenant, midshipman and ten men who were in the boat, not returning to the English fleet, another boat was sent to look for them, but upon approaching the place this boat was fired upon, two bullets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring any one.

The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will begin about the first of August.

Gen. Grant arrived at the Hague on the 15th, and on the 17th held a reception at the residence of the U. S. Minister, Mr. Birney. His next point will be Berlin.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout Serbia regarding the stipulation made at the Berlin congress, requiring Serbia to contribute toward paying the Turkish debt. It is estimated that Serbia's share will be 5,000,000 piastres.

The British commissioners to the Exposition have officially notified the commissions of the international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, and invite the present exhibitors.

The Russians have announced the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks and that the remainder will retire to Eastern Roumania.

The London Times says: Active preparations are apparent for the favorable change in commercial affairs. Reports from various centres of the iron industry are decidedly more encouraging.

A further strike has occurred among workmen employed in the silk and lace manufactures of France.

There is considerable excitement in Italy over the Berlin treaty.

The Austrian authorities expect considerable trouble in Herzegovina and Bosnia and are even prepared to encounter resistance.

The return match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American pigeon-shot champion, and Cholmondeley Pennill, of the Hurlingham Park Gun Club, took place on the 25th. They shot at 100birds each, for \$1,000 a side. The match was won by Bogardus, by two birds.

What can We Drink.

One of the little delusions that do much harm is that the drinking of ice water in hot weather is injurious. It is nothing of the kind; no one will be injured by plentiful and frequent drinks of the coldest water. Of course, one should not take too much at once; but no one will be injured by drinking freely at short intervals all day long. There may be exceptional cases to this rule—but if so, let ice in these instances be eaten; all authorities agree as to the good effects of eating ice. Let whisky and beer alone during these terribly hot days, and stick to water. As for soda waters, if they are drunk at all, they should be taken without the syrups. These contain too much sugar and furnish too much additional heat to the system. Plain soda or carbonized water, fed by the best.—*New York Graphic.*

When folly dies there will be an awful funeral.

The Indian War.

From the New York Tribune.

The last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that the savage tribes of Idaho and Eastern Oregon, which are taking part, more or less, in the present war, number about 7,400 souls. They are capable of sending into the field twenty-five hundred warriors; and the telegraphic despatches indicate that about that number of savages have already joined the two great war parties which are menacing the settlements of that region, and with which a heavy battle may be fought any day now by the troops under command of General Howard. The

CENSUS OF THE TRIBES IS AS FOLLOWS.	
Fort Hall Agency.....	Bannocks, 1507
Lemhi Agency.....	Shoshones, 940
	Bannocks, 940
	Shoshones, 600
Idaho Indians not under the	Pend Oreilles, 819
Grande Ronde Agency.....	Kootenais, 600
	Pines, 759
Malheur Agency.....	Snakes, 849
Umatilla Agency.....	Walla Wallas, 849
	Cayuses, 849
	Umatillas, 849
Roving Indians on the Colum-	
bia, Renegades, &c.....	2000

The Indians at these agencies have been kept in a state of constant agitation for more than a year by the singular delay of Congress in making appropriations for the Indian service and by the scantiness of the appropriations when made. For Malheur Agency in Oregon, the Indians of which have gone to war, the appropriation was \$50,000 in 1873, and \$40,000 for the two successive years; but in 1876 it was reduced to \$25,000, and in 1877 to \$20,000. The agent begged that if Congress intended to persist in this course, it would build a saw and a grist-mill for the Indians, but it was not done. At the Fort Hall and Lemhi Agencies in Idaho, where the present uprising began, the Indians were nearly starved by the Government. About 500 had to leave Fort Hall to hunt up subsistence for themselves; and last May the agent at Lemhi was studying how to remove the band to a new location, to protect it from the Government. The Nez Percés a year ago did not affect these Indians at the time. They all remained quiet and loyal, but they have had their own troubles since, and have grown impatient at the failure of the Government to feed them.

THE PRESENT OUTBREAK BEGAN the latter part of May, when Buffalo Horn, a noted scout, took 200 Bannocks and camped in the lava beds between Big Camas Prairie and Snake River, in the Southern part of Idaho. The news of this rising spread over Idaho and Eastern Oregon very quickly, and in a fortnight's time all the Indians of that region were in a state of excitement and began raising off and killing stock by the hundred head. The United States troops in the region consisted of a few companies of cavalry and infantry, scattered about the two territories at the military posts. This was an insufficient protection, and the citizens of Boise City, in Idaho, Walla Walla, in Oregon, Camp Harney and elsewhere, formed themselves into volunteer companies for active operations. About June 1, Colonel Bernard, with seventy cavalry and twenty citizens, started on a forced march to Big Camas Prairie. The Indians did not await them there, but began moving westward along Idaho River in straggling bands, driving off the stock and killing occasional settlers on the march. Howard sent orders at once to Bernard to return, which he did, pursuing the Bannocks into the Owyhee country in the Southwest corner of Oregon. One incident of this movement on the part of the Indians was a fight between seventeen citizens and about one hundred Indians, about June 6, in which two volunteers and eight Indians were killed.

A CONCENTRATION OF INDIANS took place in Southeastern Oregon, and on June 25 Bernard came upon a camp of them, 1,500 strong. He had only 200 men, but he surprised the camp, routed it about 2 A. M., and chased the band for ten miles. A large number of Indians were killed. Bernard lost four killed and three wounded. The savages retreated to Stein's Mountain. General Howard arrived on the field after the fight, with Miles and Downey, having marched forty-five miles a day to catch up with Bernard. From Stein's Mountain the Indians moved northward toward Camp Harney and Canyon City. They attacked neither place, but concentrated on John Day River, where they are in camp, 1,900 strong, according to the despatches.

The other band of hostile Indians is on what is called Camas Prairie, north of the Salmon River in Central Idaho, the scenes of the outbreak by Joseph's band of Nez Percés last year. The despatches just received state that this party is composed chiefly of Snakes, and is about 1,000 strong.

The Klamaths at the agency in Southwestern Oregon began to commit depredations about June 25. The band then numbered about 300.

Liberty and Equality.

Liberty was the watch word of our fathers, and so it is of ourselves. But, in their hearts, the masses of the nation cherish desires not only different from it, but inconsistent with it. They want equality more than they want liberty. Now, there is a factitious inequality and a real and intrinsic one. Rank, titles, privileges and wealth make up the first; and character, ability, and culture the second. Excepting only the distinctions of wealth, we have abolished the artificial inequality; and now we are doing what we can to abolish the real one. Vaguely and half unconsciously, but every day more and more, the masses hug the flattering illusion that one man is essentially about as good as another. They will not deny that there is great difference in the quality of horses or dogs, but they refuse to see it in their own genus. A jockey may be a democrat in the street, but he is sure to be an aristocrat in the stable. And yet the essential difference between man and man is incomparably greater than that between horse and horse or dog and dog; though being chiefly below the surface, the general eye can hardly see it. Mountains and mole-hills, deserts and fertile valleys, and all types of inequality in men. To level the outward world, would turn it into barrenness, and to level human

minds to one stature would make them barren as well. The history of the progress of mankind, is the history of its leading minds. The masses, left to themselves, are hardly capable of progress, except material progress, and even that imperfectly. Through the long course of history, a few men, to be counted by scores or by tens, have planted in the world the germs of a growth whose beneficent vitality has extended itself through all succeeding ages; and any one of these men outweighs in value to mankind myriads of nobles, citizens, and peasants, who have fought or toiled in their generation, and have rotted into oblivion. Conde use to say that a thousand frogs were not worth one salmon. The saying, as he meant it, was false, but there is a sense in which it is true, though it tells the truth but feebly and imperfectly. The highest man may comprehend the lowest, but the lowest can no more comprehend the highest than if he belonged to another order of beings, as for some purposes he practically does. A single human mind may engender thoughts which the combined efforts of millions of lower intelligence cannot conceive. This is not the faith of Demos. In his vague way he fancies that the aggregated ignorance and weakness will bear the fruits of wisdom. He begins to think that science, thought, and study are old-time illusions; that every body has a right to form his own opinion as to whether the world is round or flat, and that the votes of the majority ought to settle the question. We have said that intrinsic equality is inconsistent with liberty. It is so because in order to produce it, very unequal opportunities of development must be granted to different kinds of mind and character, and an even distributive justice refused to human nature. The lowest stimulated in order to produce a level average. In such an attempt no political or social system can completely succeed; but in so far as it tends this way it is false and pernicious. If it could succeed, or approach to success, it would be an outrage upon humanity. Asiatic despotisms have done so as nearly, perhaps, as is possible; but the Amuraths and Bajazets will hardly be thought fit examples for emulation. Democracy can no more succeed in producing a level than they did, but it can do prodigious mischief by trying to produce one. It may pretend that it is only "leveling upward," but this phrase of pleasing sound means leveling downward and for, if the lower strata of humanity are raised as high as their nature and the inexorable conditions of human life will permit, there will still be no equality till the upper strata are pushed down to meet them.—*Francis Parkman in North American Review.*

A butcher was telling some of his poor customers that the only remedy for the hard times, he believed, was the Communistic doctrine. A wag of a fellow instantly proposed to the crowd to help themselves to the butcher's meat; but the shop-keeper quickly put a stop to all proceedings by exclaiming: "I only meant to divide with the rich; stop your fooling with my meat!"

In familiar correspondence no one would think of spelling potato "Ghoughphthightean." According to Prof. Knowlton, of San Francisco, however, the word may be so spelled—by analogy. Thus: "Gh stands for p, as you'll find from the last letters in bicough, ough stands for o, as in dough. Fth stands for t, as in phthisis. Eigh stands for e, as in neighbor. The stands for t, as in coddle, and em stands for o, as in bean."

For "Honesty is the best policy," read "Honesty is better than policy."

A doctor went out for a day's hunting, and on coming home, complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white,	\$5 10 @ 5 25
Medium,	4 50 @ 4 75
Low grades,	3 50 @ 3 75
Wheat—Extra white,	1 10 @ 1 11
No. 1 white,	1 08 @ 1 09
Amber,	0 95 @ 1 00
CORN—30 @ 40c per bush.	
OATS—30 @ 35c	
BARLEY—41 @ 45c 25 per hd. lbs.	
RYE—45 @ 48c per bush.	
BEANS—Unpicked, \$ 60 @ 1 00 per bush.	
Picked \$1 40 @ 1 45.	
BUTTER—Prime quality, 9 @ 12c.	
Medium 8 @ 10c; poor quality unsalable.	
CHEESE—7 @ 7c per lb.	
EGGS—Fresh 7 @ 8c.	
HAY—8 @ 10 @ 11 00 per ton.	
LINEN—Green 5 @ 6c; cured, 7 @ 7c; dry flint, 12 @ 15c; dry salted, 10 @ 11c; green kip, 7 @ 8c; dry kip 13 @ 16c; green calf, 10 @ 11; cured calf 11 @ 12; sheep skins, 7 @ 1 50.	
HONEY—12 @ 15c.	
POTATOES—Old dull at 40 to 45c.; New 1 75 per bu.	
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$10 25; to 11 00; Lard, kegs 7 @ 7c; smoked hams, 10 @ 11c; Shoulders 5 @ 6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 00 @ 11 00 per bbl.	
SALT—Sagraw, \$1 05 per bbl.; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.	
WOOD—\$2 75 @ 4 75 per cord.	

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

The market was active with prices for cattle 20 to 25 cts. per hundred higher than last week. Sales reported range from \$3 to \$4.50—the latter price having been paid for 11 extra steers for the English market.

Ten hundred and eighteen sheep were offered, but few were sold. Most of them went East. Prices \$2.75 to \$3.30 for averages of 81 and 99 lbs.

The hot weather made the hog market dull. Only one sale is reported—25 hogs, average 210 lbs. at \$4.30.

Wool.

Boston July 20.—Wool transactions of the past week show some falling off from the large business of the two previous weeks, but trade has been good, the sales comprising upwards of 2,000,000 pounds, with a prospect for a good demand for the present. There is no change in prices, all grades being held firmer, and holders are free sellers at current rates. There is a little more inquiry for fine fleeces and a good demand for combing and delaine fleeces. Pulls wools are very quiet. Sales comprise Ohio No. 1 X and XX at 36 @ 39c, Michigan at 32 @ 36c, and Wisconsin at 30c.

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AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

\$77

THE STATE FAIR.
To be Held at Detroit Sep. 16
to 20, Inclusive.
Premiums for Swine.

We are getting accustomed to hear of hogs by the million, of the hog crop and of hog culture. Cincinnati has long had the preference for this kind of literature, and the commercial columns of her newspapers have floated in and hog fat. Now Chicago comes to the pork packing front and we learn that during the last fiscal year about 4,000,000 hogs have been cut up and stowed away in that now porcine city.

Michigan, when compared with Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, is not distinctively a swine State, though the importance of one of great value and importance, and the production is rapidly increasing. Every Michigan farmer raises his own pork, sufficient for family use, and generally grows some for market, and we know of herds of 200 head, while herds of fifty head are not uncommon. No animal on the farm is grown with less trouble or labor. The farmer hardly feels the cost of fattening a few swine. Grass and the coarse grains and the refuse of the kitchen are the principal foods, which cost little and are considered of little account, but, put to this use, amount to a large sum in the aggregate. Part of the corn crop is easily marketed in this shape. Pork always commands cash. Pork products as soon as they strike the curbstone, are quickly turned into greenbacks. Not a particle of the carcass, from snout to tip of tail, is allowed to go to waste.

At the first State Fair, held on Woodward avenue, Detroit, in 1849, there were two specimens of swine exhibited. One was called a "Leicester" or "Berkshire," and was exhibited by Mr. Wm. McCormick, of Ann Arbor, and the other was a pig, a cross of the "Leicester and Berkshire," exhibited by Wm. G. Goodwin, of Union City, Calhoun county. This completed the stock of swine at that fair, and is an indication of the condition of the business at that date. If the irrepressible breeders of swine could have their own way, and have all the space they asked for, we have no doubt they would fill 500 pens at the coming fair, and fill them with beautiful well bred animals. But it is impossible to give them this amount of space, and so they are content to take less, and still make a show, mostly of themselves and the State they represent.

The great improvement in swine breeding began with the introduction of the superior English breeds. These breeds have been the result of the good sense and judgment and pre-eminence of skill of the English breeders, and this skill is just as evident in the crossing and perfection of breeds of swine as in those of cattle, sheep and horses. The English have been the leaders in the improvement of stocks of all kinds. From them we get the improved modern types. They got them by the introduction of foreign blood and by the crossing of this upon the long established native and, it may be said, valuable native breeds of that country. In the improvement of swine the Chinese, the Siamese and Neapolitan have been the most successful cases in this English breeding.

THE BERKSHIRE
we believe to be one of the most valuable of all the breeds of swine. From time immemorial it has existed as a family in Berkshire, England, and one characteristic has always attached to it; the greater proportion of lean to fat in its meat, and its superior weight of hams and shoulders. Thus, the Berkshire has always been held in high esteem for smoking. Berkshire bacon is the best. Another item of great value is its capacity to improve, like the Shorthorn, all other breeds. The Berkshire can improve, but cannot be improved as a breed. It is a fixed breed; it may be relied upon to reproduce its own and hence is well adapted to cross upon common swine. It is interesting to trace the history of the color of the Berkshire. It is originally of a sandy or buff color, about equally spotted with the black. Occasionally now we notice a sandy spot, or a sandy hair, and this is the reproduction of the original type of a hundred years ago. Then came the Siamese, varying from a clear jet black to a dark slate or deep rich plum. Now this plum color was a favorite color for many years in the Berkshire, and occasionally, yes, frequently, is seen at the present day in the best specimens. The standard of color now is black, with white on the feet, face, tip of tail, and occasionally a splash of white on the arm. While a small spot of white on some part of the body does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear, or a bronze, or copper, spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but is a reappearing of original colors. But the committee at the Swine Breeders Convention at Indianapolis declared that markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected.

The Berkshire's points are established as follows by the swine breeders: Face short, fine and well dishd; broad between the eyes; ears generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age; small, thin, soft and showing veins; jaw full; neck short and thick; shoulder short from neck to middling deep from back down; back broad and straight, or a very little arched; ribs long and well sprung, giving roundness of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loin; hump good length from point of hips to rump; hams thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks; tail fine and small, set on high up; legs short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect and legs set wide apart; size medium; length medium; extremes are to be avoided; bone fine and compact; offal very light; hair fine and soft; no bristles; skin pig.

The amount is \$105 and the premiums are as follows:

THE BERKSHIRE.

	1st Prem.	2d Prem.	3d Prem.
Boar, two years old or over.....	\$12	\$8	\$4
Boar, one year old.....	10	6	3
Brood Sow, two years or over.....	12	8	4
Sow, one year old.....	10	6	3
Best pair of Pigs, not less than four in number, nor over ten months old.....	10	6	3
Best Boar any age.....	10	6	3

Diploma.

The question is often asked, "where is there a thoroughbred animal?" In answer we point to the Berkshire, the Essex, and the Suffolk swine. They are old breeds; thoroughly established by long years of careful breeding, and will reproduce their kind. Especially is the Essex the very best specimen of a thoroughbred—a high-bred black hog originating in the South of England. It is well known that the Essex received their great improvement from a cross with the Neapolitan. It is said that the Neapolitan has had an existence in the vicinity of Naples for hundreds of years. Neapolitan pigs have been for many years taken to England. The well known picture of Lord Western's Essex boar, which was produced by breeding together their pigs, obtained by a direct cross of the Neapolitan boar upon the common Essex sows of 35 years ago, gives a very correct idea of the general style of the Neapolitan hog. It was the Neapolitan that gave the Essex many of its valuable characteristics. It was a cross of a broad, deep grass feeder with an animal of great delicacy and refinement. The Essex is now medium in size; black in color; face short and dishing; ears small, soft and erect while young, coming down somewhat with age; carcass long, broad, straight and deep; hams heavy and well let down; loin fine, and carcass, when fattened, will produce a large proportion of lard; hair generally rather thin; fattening qualities superior. As breeders they are prolific and fair newers. They are highly recommended to cross with the coarse breeds of the country. They are the most popular pure-bred black hog on the continent. For the production of side pork and lard they have no superiors, and their grades with good common stock are often superior to the full bloods in these respects.

The premiums for the Essex are the same as for the Berkshire, \$105.

THE SUFFOLK.
The white Suffolk is another English thoroughbred, and like all white hogs, is noted for possessing a quiet disposition. There are a number of small white English breeds, but the Suffolk seems to be the best, for he has a fixed type, has steadily been bred in a line, and is capable of transmitting his qualities with uniformity. The Suffolk can be made fit for pork from three months and upward. They are well fitted for light family and butcher work, and for this purpose command a higher price than coarser kinds. The leading points of a Suffolk are: A head small, very short; cheeks prominent and full, face dishd; snout small and very short; jaw fine; ears small, thin, upright, soft and silky; neck very short and thick, the head appearing almost as if set on front of shoulders; no arching of crest; crest wide and deep; elbows standing out; brisket wide but not deep; shoulders thick, rather upright, rounding outwards from top to elbows; crops wide and full, ribs well arched out from back, good length between shoulder and ham; flank well filled out, and coming well down at ham. Back, broad, level and straight from crest to tail, not falling off or down at tail; hams wide and full, well rounded out; twist very wide and full all the way down; legs small and very short, standing wide apart, in sows just keeping belly from ground; bone fine; feet small; hoofs rather spreading; tail small, long and tapering, skin thin, of a pinkish shade, free from color; hair fine and silky, not too thick; color of hair pale yellowish white, perfectly free from any spots or other color. Size, small to medium.

The introduction of these three thorough-bred English breeds into Michigan has given a fresh start and impetus to swine breeding, and has greatly increased the quality of all swine meats. They are well scattered over the State. Credit is due very many gentlemen for this marked improvement, but it would be unjust to omit the name of one man who is entitled to much of this credit; we refer to Mr. Wm. Smith, of Detroit, whose direct importations from the best English herds of swine have been the means of adding the very highest quality of blood and breeding to our Michigan swine. Without these thorough-bred English breeds, there was very little to the business; but with the infusion of the thoroughbred blood, the swine products have become large in quantity and first-class in quality. The premiums for the Suffolks are \$105.

We now come to the American breeds, and there are only two of any note, the Chester Whites and the Poland Chinas. We cannot say that they are fixed breeds, for we believe that they would disappear were not great pains taken with their breeding. The Chester Whites are not numerous in this State at the present time. They originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from successful crosses of the native mixed swine with imported English breeds. They are a long, rangy, rather coarse, well-haired breed, having thick shoulders, good hams, broad back and loins, and much side pork. They are healthy good foragers, good breeders and milkers. Some have large, leathery lop ears, others thin and lopping ears, while others have smaller, erect ears, and there is a considerable diversity in size, some occasionally reaching the weight of 800 to 1,000 pounds.

THE POLAND CHINAS.
Of all American breeds the Poland China is the great favorite in this State, and the farmers grow them in large quantities and to heavy weights, especially in the heavy corn growing counties. We have no doubt that this breed can be thoroughly established, and that it will become as fixed in its characteristics as any of the English breeds. But this can only be done by careful breeding and judgment of experienced breeders. They are a composite breed, made up largely from the Berkshire and Irish Grazer. They may well be called the American Berkshire. Sometimes they are known as the Magee, but one might just as well

call the Essex the Lord Western, who was the improver of the Essex; Mr. Magee is a noted breeder of the Poland China, but he is not the only one by a long shot. The premiums for the Poland Chinas and other large breeds are \$105. That for fat hogs is \$31.

We now give our closing recapitulation.

Premiums for thoroughbred Berkshires.....	\$105
Premiums for thoroughbred Suffolks.....	105
Premiums for Poland Chinas, or other large breeds.....	105
Premiums for fat hogs.....	31
Total.....	\$471

Mr. D. A. Blodgett, of Hersey, Oscoda county, is the superintendent of this division, a gentleman who has been distinguished for his great enterprise in opening, improving and building up his section of Northern Michigan.

No department is more important than this to the domestic board of the farmer. Every farmer's table is expected to be furnished with a share of food from this most useful animal very nearly every day in the year. For ourselves we believe in thoroughbred hams and shoulders, such as are furnished by these high-bred swine. Nothing is more delicious or more healthy than these meats that are perfected in sound, healthy food. All the kinds we have mentioned are grass eaters and corn feeders, love clean quarters and like clean treatment. There is no waste about the Berkshire, the Essex, the Suffolk, the Poland China; they furnish flesh for food, bristles for brushes and other important uses, fat for medical and culinary purposes and oil for light.

The Golden Rule of Wages.

The relations of capital and labor are the angriest and the most important ones we have to deal with. Labor and capital are the tools civilization needs and uses. Both are to be protected. But labor, as it is human life, has the first claim. Out of the gross earnings of any business the first expense to be met is wages. Such wages as men can comfortably live on are first to be paid; then a safety-fund is to be provided for burdensome debts, in order that capital may be secured against risk or loss; what is left may be divided as dividend or profits to stockholders. What constitutes "such wages as men can comfortably live on?" Who shall settle and define the amount of these? This is the ground of the present quarrel, and peace will never come till this is settled. The employed have something to sell—it is labor. Men who have coal, metal or corn to sell, do not let the buyer fix the price. The employer, holding the same right of settling the price of what they have to sell (that is, labor) in the same way, that is, by mutual conference.

Corporations that employ a large number of working-men should, from time to time, appoint a committee to meet a committee of working-men. Before such joint committee should be laid open all the details of the business. After mutual consultation such committee should decide the amount of wages to be paid. If they cannot agree, an umpire should be chosen to make the final decision. Such a method has been occasionally resorted to here, and for twenty years in England, with good results. Christianity dictates and sound political economy indorses such a procedure. How broad and sound must be, in years, the education gained by working-men acting on such committees and brought to the close, practical consideration of such large interests; acting, too, under such grave responsibilities! The effect has been very marked in England. Mr. Mundella, member of the House of Commons, assured us he had known instances where the working-men on such committees proposed even a greater reduction of wages than that named by the employers; declaring as the result of their examination that the corporation could not safely pay as large wages as it offered. It shows how acting under grave responsibility educates men, morally and intellectually.

We have more than enough of the babble and chaff of "supply and demand." That is a political economy which forgets God, abolishes hearts, stomachs and hot blood, and builds its world as children do, out of tin soldiers and blocks of wood. Here every man reads, votes, and carries arms. The physical force, the voting majority, and a large share of the intellectual ability, are in the possession of the employed. Hence such questions are far more complicated than in countries where despotism holds iron sway over disfranchised ignorance. Equally out of place and absurd is the argument that capital will only pay what it pleases, and labor must submit. That is slavery. The millions employed in mines, factories, and on railroads, have usually that one trade and no other; they cannot easily shift into other employments. Very few families of working-men have means when turned out of work, to travel hundreds of miles in search of other employers; hence the majority of the employed are chained to one place and to one trade. Saying to such men, "You shall have no voice in fixing your own wages, and you shall take what is offered to you, or starve," is slavery. No American will, or ought to submit to that. If the day ever comes when, by any means, Americans are obliged to submit permanently to that, a republic will here be impossible. The only just, safe, and lasting basis of peace is that which calls labor into conference, and allows it a full share in settling the rate of wages.

Wendell Phillips in the *American Review*.

The shipment of horses to England is not falling off at all, but on the contrary, appears to be rather gaining, even though it is not now expected that England will have as immediate use for a new supply of cavalry horses as at one time seemed probable. Thoroughbred colts form a generous share of the present shipments, and we may yet be able to do more for the improvement of British horseflesh than England has done for American.

Neither Indian corn, nor potatoes, nor squashes, nor cabbages, nor turnips, were known in England until the sixteenth century. As they had no tobacco either, how did they manage to live?

Good deeds make the most durable monuments.

"HOODLUMS."
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUNG
RUFFIANS WHO INFEST SAN
FRANCISCO.

Paris and London abound with criminals of every stamp, while New York Chicago, and other American cities are similarly afflicted, but San Francisco enjoys a monopoly of the species known as Hoodlums. These embryo criminals are a California production, and do not exactly correspond with any grade of villain in other parts of the world, unless it be the "Larrikins," who once existed in Australia, or the "Short Boys," who flourished in New York thirty years ago. The growth of hoodlumism in this city has been rank and rapid. The origin of the word hoodlum, which has now passed into current use, is somewhat obscure, and although several theories as to the source of the term are afloat, nothing authentic can be ascertained concerning it. The signification of the word, however, is well understood. The hoodlum element first made its appearance in San Francisco in the year 1862, and forming itself into bands composed principally of half-grown boys, has existed and thrived from that day to this, a disgrace to the city and a nuisance to the inhabitants. Since the close of the civil war, and the completion of the trans-continental railroad, the ranks of the hoodlum brotherhood have been largely increased by arrivals from the Eastern States and foreign countries, until now there are upward of a score of regularly organized gangs, comprising some 500 members, in operation in this city. The members of these gangs are not all criminals, but the leaders are as a rule, while in the ranks are to be found members more or less possessed of some notoriety, and who have regular criminal records. The fraternity possess a regular system of

PASSWORDS, WHISTLES, AND OTHER SIGNS.

also, a slang dialect, which is usually understood among the veteran members of numerous bands and not used ordinarily except in cases of emergency, when they do not wish their conversation to be intelligible to the Police and others not friendly to their interests. The ordinary hoodlum slang phrases are too well known to require repetition, but the alphabet of the language referred to, which is Greek to the uninitiated, is as follows:

A.....	N.....	Nan
B.....	O.....	Boo
C.....	P.....	Cus
D.....	Q.....	Due
E.....	R.....	Eer
F.....	S.....	Faf
G.....	T.....	Gug
H.....	U.....	Has
I.....	V.....	Iv
J.....	W.....	Jag
K.....	X.....	Kut
L.....	Y.....	Lal
M.....	Z.....	Mum

In forming words each letter except the vowels, constitute a syllable, and is pronounced as spelled. An example will exhibit the crudity of the method. "Look out for the cop cully," translated into the hoodlum vernacular would read: "Lulookuk out forer tutasho cusupup, cuselulully," and "Dance on him," would be, "Dudunucuseonum hashi num."

As a rule, the members of the hoodlum fraternity are ignorant, low-bred, and brutal in their instincts, and do not appear to possess much of the traditional honor popularly supposed to exist among thieves, since in order to escape punishment, one of them will unhesitatingly betray his companion, and if an individual member chances to secure a rich prize he does not inform his brethren, but selfishly conceals his booty until he can convert it into money, when, if so inclined, he will expend a portion of it among the band.

OF THE VARIOUS HOODLUM BANDS.

That infest our city the Tar Flat gang is one of the best known. This is composed of some fifteen members, whose headquarters are around the lumber yards at the corner of Main and Bryant street, and the section in which they operate principally is bounded by the wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the South, Howard Street on the North, First Street on the West, and the water front on the East. The conduct of this band since the establishment of a branch Police station at the corner of Steart and Folsom streets is not so bad as it used to be, although a brisk business in stealing is still kept up, and a small shift, in which to convey away stolen property brought there by accomplices, is constantly stationed under the dock near the foot of Main Street, well manned by two or more hoodlum ruffians. On Main street is a house known to the Police as the "Receiving Ship," a place where stolen goods are received, which is well patronized by the "Tar Flatters." Joseph Dennis, the proprietor, was indicted some months ago for receiving stolen goods, and is now in jail awaiting trial. Near the corner of Folsom and Main streets, within an inclosure formed by the intersection of several narrow, dirty alleys, stands a row of dilapidated tenement-houses, the whole being known by the name of "Battle Run." The dwellings referred to are occupied by families belonging to the lower or poorer classes of society, and many of these persons are either known or suspected as the accomplices of the "Tar Flat" thieves, who, when hotly pursued by the officers of the law, seek refuge in the sinuous labyrinth of "Battle Run," and are there concealed and concealed by their friends and abettors.

THE HEADQUARTERS.

of the Telegraph-Hill gang are on the corner of Green and Dupont streets, and it musters upward of twenty members, whose most popular pastimes, when not engaged in the execution of some forbidden prank, consists in getting full of bottled-beer, for which they have a particular weakness, and while away the working hours of the day at the game of baseball. The range of the band is over and about Telegraph Hill, and in common with the Arabs who abide on the several hills in other parts of the city, they know well the country they inhabit, and are very expert in hiding themselves and eluding detection, climbing over rocks, descending into ravines, and scrambling up steep declivities, with the ease and rapidity of mountain goats, when alarmed by the police. Many of the boys of this gang are not now so bad as they have been in past times, and of late they have shown some disposition to reform and

lead honest lives, but a number of notoriously "tough" characters still remain and continue to follow old and vicious habits. Mike Kelly, the reputed captain, is about 18 years of age, short in stature, stoutly built, and light-complexioned. Mike is inclined to be a little fastidious in his toilet, carefully puffs his back hair, which is kept well oiled, and wears a high-crowned hat with a stiff rim, close-fitting, light-colored pants, and a short, dark, sack coat. His brother Pat was lately released from San Quentin. Mike has served one or more terms in the Industrial School or County Jail. His disposition is an ugly one, and he is not averse to a brawl. August Dickinson plumes himself upon the skillful manner in which he can

HANDLE A BATTLE BALL BAT,

and is distinguished for a downcast, guilty look, never glancing squarely at any one, but averting his eyes and gazing at the earth or the clouds. Edward Shetlar, alias the "Rabbit," so called on account of his long ears, is some 18 years of age, tall, slight build, and of a sallow complexion. He dresses ordinarily in dark clothes of a medium quality, and ties a white handkerchief around his neck. The "Rabbit" has twice escaped from the Industrial School and has been "sent up" for burglary. He bears an unenviable reputation, and is now at large. Billy Adams is short and stout, about 19 years of age, and is now confined under a charge of burglary. He is reputed to be an ill-tempered, treacherous thief; gets mad easily, and will fight on slight provocation. As has been stated heretofore, hoodlums, after they have served a short apprenticeship with one of the bands, rarely reform, but now and then there are isolated instances of this kind, as in the case of Joe Kane, who was once identified with the "Beach-Combers," but left the gang about a year ago, and for some time past has led an exemplary life, and is now employed as conductor on the N. B. and M. Railroad.

Some Russian Protestant Sects.

C. H. Woodman, in Sunday Afternoon.

In 1865 a new sect arose, who felt called by Christ to teach, to suffer, and to build a church. In the midst of winter they broke the thick ice in the Volga, baptised each other in the chilling flood, changed their names, and then held a solemn feast. From that day they have called themselves "Little Christians." They have no priests, and but a slight form of prayer. They reject images, wafers and sacred oil. The government became alarmed and commenced an active persecution, under which, of course, the sect is rapidly increasing. Soon after another body sprang up—rejecting the established church and forming their own rules of life, which seem to be of a high order. They call themselves "Helpers," and the government spies sent to watch them confessed that they never drank, swore, lied, or got into debt. But they preferred family worship to that of the parish or priest, and they would not go to confession. Consequently they suffered persecution, which, however, was short, as they are now left unmolested. Still later a sect has appeared in the province of Viatka, where more than twenty different heresies exist. The distinctive article of their creed gave them the unenviable name of "Non-Payers of Rent." Of course it was impossible that they could be kept hidden. When rents became due, they refused to pay. The leaders were arrested, and yet remain in custody; but the government is perplexed to know how to manage an increasing body of men, who make it the first principle of life not to pay their rent charges.

Another new body are the "Chislenniki," or counters. The founder is still living and is the high priest. He was met one night in the woods by a venerable man, who offered him a book to read. Opening it, Tarus Maxim found the message of salvation written in the Slavonic tongue. It commanded the people of God to count themselves and be set apart from the world. It called the National Church the Devil's Church; it spoke contemptuously of saints and angels, and abolished the seven sacraments and the priesthood. Maxim returned to Semenov and preached the new doctrine. He speedily made converts, who counted themselves off and formed the "Secret Semenov Church." They show the bitterest contempt for the Council and the State. While the Orthodox pass by to church on Sunday morning, they shut themselves in their houses and manifest their despair in true Oriental style. Their chief tenet is that man must sin in order to be saved from sin. This doctrine, of course, leads to wild excesses, and the sect is looked upon, perhaps justly, as very immoral.

But the strangest of all the heresies is held by the "Napoleonists." Their spiritual strength also, is spent in battling the church and the government. And as Napoleon was the chief enemy of Russia in recent times, they look upon him as the true Messiah and worship him as God. Placing his bust on an altar, they fall before it in prayer. The worship has to be maintained privately, but they are said to be numerous even in Moscow. They believe that Napoleon is still alive, that he fled from St. Helena to Central Asia; that he is now dwelling in Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary; and that he will come forth at the appointed time leading a great army to the overthrow of Russia and to the uplifting of his church to glory and power. Busts of Napoleon, indeed, are common in Russian houses, among all sects and ranks. Even the royal family show great partiality to the likeness of the giant foe.

BRANDY has done everything for the "ancient little city" of Cognac; for that matter grass would grow in its streets if the leading manufacturers were to leave. The latter have many of them acquired large fortunes. The names of Martel, Hennessy, Otard and Dupuy are known the world over. A correspondent relates that brandy men are the feudal lords—the townspeople their vassals. Here and there in the city and its suburbs, one comes unexpectedly upon princely residences—palaces of stone—surrounded by parks laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening, lit with gas, luxuriously

furnished; possessing in fact, every comfort that a king could wish for. The Hennessy place, about a quarter of an hour distant from the city's centre, comprises an era of lawn and grove and garden-covering one hundred acres, and the house itself is a marvel of luxury.

Expensive Funerals.

The expense of public funerals has been often condemned. It brings a very heavy burden upon the poor, as especially upon poor widows and orphaned children, that just then, when the stay of the household has been taken, they must incur an additional debt of fifty or one hundred dollars for coffin, hearse and carriages. Certainly we agree that such families ought not to be thus burdened. But how can they, in the first sensitiveness and abandonment of utter bereavement, bear the imputation of any seeming least lack of respect or affection for their dead? The only remedy is that other families in better circumstances shall set the example of simplicity and privacy.

There are enough places and times for the rich to display their possessions. Their fine clothes, carriages and houses are not wrong in themselves. If the rich have honestly come by these handsome things and are correspondingly lavish in charities and good works, then their luxuries may be a benefit to the whole community and a country and a harm or wrong to nobody. But to make such display or expenditure at a funeral is in itself a harm and wrong. Because a funeral is the one place where poor people cannot economize—cannot have moral courage enough to fall much behind the fashion of the times.

The expense of public funerals is not so great an argument against them as their violation of all the trust instincts of our natures. You remember, in that sweetest and most familiar of the Old Testament histories, when Joseph, at Pharaoh's court, made himself known to his brethren, how he first caused every man to go out from their presence. Thus does true manhood or womanhood shun "a scene." And if so of joy or tender affection, how much more of the keenest griefs of our fallen humanity! Surely bereavement with its unavoidable toils and cares is burden enough for the true-hearted, without our adding such utterly needless publicity.

And since we may be assured, as the rule, the truest, as well as the safest sympathy. As, once more from the Old Testament's histories, when Joseph, at Pharaoh's court, made himself known to his brethren, how he first caused every man to go out from their presence. Thus does true manhood or womanhood shun "a scene." And if so of joy or tender affection, how much more of the keenest griefs of our fallen humanity! Surely bereavement with its unavoidable toils and cares is burden enough for the true-hearted, without our adding such utterly needless publicity.

But when they begin to talk he could but reply, "I have heard many such things. Miserable comforters are ye all! Shall vain words have an end, or what emboldeneth thee that thou answerest? I also could speak as ye do, if my soul were in your soul's stead. I could heap up words against you?"

And from the New Testament. "When Jesus saw the tumult and them that wept and wailed greatly, He put them all out but the father and the mother and said, Why make ye this ado and weep? the damsel is not dead but sleepeth."

Not for Christians is it, then, to make ado over this dust "sown in corruption, dishonor and weakness." It is not our friend. "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here. He is risen. Go, tell His disciples and hasten into Galilee. There shall ye see Him."

"Go, bury thy sorrow. The world hath its share, Go, tell it to Jesus. Hide it in prayer." —N. Y. Observer.

Going in Swimm'n'.

The man who is fit to be considered a cosmopolitan, has known what it was to summer near a lake or stream, and spend delightful hours in the softly enfolding water, with no shred about him, simply meeting nature on equal terms. Those amphibious days constitute a delightful chapter of reminiscences. Salt-sea baths in clinging and ungainly attire, are well enough as a medicine perhaps, and they will do for that grand majority who have known nothing better; but with all their fashionable surroundings, and the tonic and excitement attendant, they are but a mockery to those whose early instincts have been gratified by contact with wood-girded lakes or running streams.

No lightning calculator can express in figures the value of the watery element to the youth of the country purely for a swimming medium. Diving, tumbling, flopping, floating, like dolphins on summer afternoons, what a democratic society may be observed—always, of course, at a distance—where nature has furnished the conditions for unlimited plunging and primitive navigation. The hoodlum from the tenement house, or the millionaire's son from the mansion on the hill, take no caste distinctions into the water with them, or if they do, no value is attached there. The latter, perhaps, would exchange the softness of his well-groomed skin for the greater freedom of action and facility for subaqueous respiration displayed by his humble associate. They are boys no longer, but little men, in an element where the ridiculous exactions and tests of superiority that the foolish and lubberish insist upon, do not prevail. Of sublimated delight they are absorbing their fill, and as we think of it, Archimedes could not have been enjoying the bath that nature furnished when he left it to rush naked through Syracuse and proclaim the discovery of a great mathematical principle. Abstract philosophy has no place in the reflections of amphibious humanity. The boys and juvenescent men of to-day may have their enjoyment of the natural bath interrupted by cramps but never by than matics.

Russia puts the cost of her late war at something above \$740,000,000, meaning American dollars. She pays high for a war in which, though victorious, she has not been allowed to dictate the terms of peace.

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, July 27, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Hartman to send their printing to this office.

FOR BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, LETTER HEADS, ETC. NICELY BLOCKED WITH PATENT COVER FOR BLOTTER PURPOSES, AND AT ASTONISHING LOW RATES, APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Prof. Bellows, of the State Normal, officiated at the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath. The gate party starting out with an old patent in their pockets, wanting the farmers to compromise, will do well to take a little time to investigate. A FARMER.

ITEMS FROM THE DEXTER "LEADER."—John Spoor, of Ypsilanti was in town this week.

George C. Page entered upon the duties of Justice of the Peace, on Thursday, July 4th, E. E. Appleton's time expiring. Mr. Page has had twenty-eight years' experience in this office.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."—Ex-Gov. Bagley has presented about thirty volumes to the University library: biographies, histories, works on money, novels, etc.

Shoot 'em on the spot, and consign 'em to Nagle and his "pickling vat." That is the best disposition to make of the gang of burglars now infesting this city.

J. F. Schuh, of the Fourth of July Committee, has paid all bills and reports a balance over of \$13.24. By calling at his store subscribers can draw a dividend of 2 1/2 cents on the dollar.

Judge Lawrence says that Wednesday was the hottest day he has ever experienced in this State, and the oldest inhabitant can't contradict him from any well authenticated records.

Friday evening last Mrs. A. A. Terry went down town for half an hour, and when she returned some petty thief had walked off with a hammock, pillow, and a book belonging to the Ladies' Library. Not a particular thief that.

A large number of colored excursionists came to our city on Wednesday, from Windsor, Detroit, and Ypsilanti. They had a picnic dinner in Relief Park, visited the University, and enjoyed themselves as well as the heat would permit.

Farm labor has been in great demand since haying commenced, and harvest hands have been commanding from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. Yet the tramps go tramping on, begging and stealing, sleeping in fence corners and barns, but refusing to work. Our sympathies go out freely to the honest and willing day-laborer who fails to get steady employment, but to the chronic tramp never.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."—Court opens Thursday, August 1.

There are forty insane persons in the county house.

Sheriff Case holds communication between his office and the jail by means of a telephone.

H. C. McDougall, class '77, has been appointed Principal of the High School at Princeton, Illinois.

J. Webster Childs, of Augusta, is one of the executive superintendents of the coming State Fair at Detroit.

J. Q. A. Sessions has exchanged his house in the Fifth Ward for Prof. Sage's property, corner of Williams and Thompson street, and \$450.

Prof. J. C. Watson has gone to Creston, Wyoming, to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Monday next. His station is on the Union Pacific railroad, about three hundred miles from Cheyenne, and 7,100 feet above the level of the sea. He will devote himself especially to the discovery of the planet supposed to exist between Mercury and the sun.

The colored people of this city will hold a grand celebration on Thursday, August 1st, Emancipation Day. Large parties are expected here from Toledo, Detroit, Jackson, Adrian, Ypsilanti and elsewhere. Speeches will be delivered by Daniel Mills and Thomas Crissup, of Detroit; Mr. Holton, of Chatham, Judge Lawrence and Gov. Felch, of this city. The exercises will take place at the fairgrounds.

Early Saturday morning a son of Fred Retchich went up on the roof of the latter's building to do some painting, when he was attacked by a crowd of swallows and martins, which seemed to be swarming from every direction of the compass upon that particular spot. Retchich was obliged to retreat and take shelter. Going below he got his brother, and the two again proceeded to the roof, thinking that if attacked again they would together be able to secure a victory. But in this they were mistaken. The birds again attacked them, and in a very short time compelled them to again beat a retreat.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—We see that the papers throughout the State are boasting of the number of pounds of wool per head produced by flocks of sheep in their vicinity. One of the best is a flock of 378, that averaged six pounds and five ounces.

The suit of the University vs. Silas H. Douglas, which was referred to commissioners, has come to a standstill, as Mr. Gibson has refused to serve. As the court will not be convened until August 6th, probably nothing will be done, until that time.

The city authorities have purchased 300 feet of rubber hose for the use of the fire department. This makes 700 feet of good hose that can be used. A fair start but still more would be acceptable. In Tecumseh the department has 1,500 feet of rubber hose.

We notice that several agricultural societies in different parts of the State, are offering premiums of furniture to couples who consent to be married at the County fairs. Why would not something of this kind add to the attractions of our fair. Before the ceremony they could ride around the ring with a blue ribbon in their hair.

On Friday last, in the city of Detroit, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, Rev. Rufus Nutting passed away. The remains were brought to this place on Tuesday and taken to Lodi cemetery where they were interred close by the place where he passed so many of the useful years of his life, as principal of a preparatory school for students.

The firm of C. H. Millen & Son, made an assignment Wednesday evening, to John N. and James B. Cott. Amount of assets and liabilities are yet unknown, but there are on record chattel mortgages to the amount of \$17,400, on the stock of goods and fixtures, also a conditional mortgage of \$1,200 and as much more as the mortgagee may have become responsible for by way of endorsements since it was made. There is also one of \$5,000 on

household furniture. We are informed by one of the assignees that the resources will equal the liabilities.

The Cornua American gives the following recipe: "The green cabbage worms (peris raps) can be successfully destroyed with hot water. The cabbage plants will bear without injury the water heated to 200 degrees Fahrenheit, while even at a few degrees lower in temperature it will kill the worms. The hot water is best applied through the nose of a common watering pot. This method of destruction is easier and more efficient than the use of salt, carbolate of lime, and other substances which have been employed more or less efficiently heretofore.

Some few months back Tuomey & Gregory, of Dexter, sued Matthew Foran, of Webster, for a store account amounting to about \$20, and obtained judgment against him. Constable Charles Guest of Dexter, went out to levy upon the property of Foran, and a lively time was enjoyed. In the melee he lost two of his fingers. This, of course, did not help to place him in a very conciliatory mood at the outset, but before leaving he attached a buggy which Mrs. Margaret Foran, wife of Matthew, claimed as her individual property. Mrs. Foran replevied the goods and obtained judgment against Guest for \$5.00 damages and \$10 cost. Constable Manly of this place went to secure this amount and not finding any property to levy upon, and payment being refused, brought the body of Guest and lodged it in jail, on Monday last. As may well be supposed, this turn in affairs aroused the ire of Constable Guest, and he declares he will arrest Constable Manly and Justice Beahan for trespass.

Another of the old pioneers in this county, in the person of Mr. Moses F. Collins, passed away to his long rest on Sunday night last, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Old age and general debility the cause of his death. Forty-four years ago, when in manhood prime, did the deceased come to this county, and amid all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, cleared up a farm of 160 acres in the township of Pittsfield. Thirteen years since he sold his farm and removed to this city, which has since been his home.

In the war of 1812, Mr. Collins shouldered his musket, and in the New York militia, served until the close of the war. He removed to this county from Rose township, Wayne county, New York. Had the deceased lived two days longer, or until the 16th, he could have celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his married life, as the aged partner of his joys and sorrows still survives him, and is enjoying very good health for one so aged. Six children survive their father's death, namely: Mrs. George W. Cook and Rev. Mrs. N. Eastwood, both of this place, Mrs. A. McDowell and Mr. Fred. Collins, at Midville, Mich., Joseph Collins at Lansing, and George F. Collins, at Firth, Nebraska. Twenty-two grand children and five great grandchildren, are the direct descendants of this couple. The deceased was a member of the Congregational church. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. Haskell, on Wednesday afternoon.

Letters from E. Samson—No. 2.

ON BOARD "SUEVIA," Saturday, June 29th, 1878.

DEAR COMMERCIAL:

We are now well out at sea, making thirteen miles an hour, with a delightful breeze, a sunny sky, and a smooth sea. It is perfectly delightful. Very few of the many passengers are sea sick. As for myself, I passed a resolution before leaving home against it. So far I have not felt the least symptoms of sickness. I take my rations regularly, and, so far as I know, fill the bill. We have a great many pleasant people on board, and as far as our company is concerned, I am getting on with them comfortably. Miss Rice and Miss Hopkins, and Mr. Scott, have been a little indisposed, but are now in a fair way to speedily recover. Mrs. Foster is on duty at all times, and I am sure we shall all give her many a vote of thanks before our return.

One must live on board of one of these out-going steamers a few days to comprehend the wonderful contrivances and conveniences for a small world of people, now surrounded with nothing but sky and a blue expanse of waters. I hope we shall fall in with some returning steamer. Anything for an episode.

We are contemplating a Fourth of July celebration on board, with Bret Harte for a figure head. I think he will draw. Drawing was introduced by the Germans before we left port, and although we probably have plenty of port on board, it has declined seriously. In other words, it has gone down, and left a pop behind.

Our vessel is 390 feet long, giving one a good opportunity to "pace the deck." I have paced it many times already, and when at the bow it seems as if I could almost see old England, I am so far away from the stern. I think it quite different from the one described by Irving in his "Knickerbocker," and am quite sure there is no poop on board. In my future explorations, if I find one I will report.

The greatest attraction on board our part of the boat is the fat woman. She turns the scales at 352 lbs. She is 45 years of age and keeps a larger beer saloon in Chicago. They say she draws immensely. For my part I don't doubt it. Brother Jacobs, who was appointed by our Governor to visit the Centennial, and report as to the educational institutions of Germany and other countries, has informed us that drawing should be introduced into our common schools, or is practiced already in many schools in Massachusetts as well as in the older countries of Europe. I think this woman should congratulate herself that she is fully up to the times.

Feeding time has come again, with everything German but the sour krait, which has become to a certain extent Americanized.

We have made 292 miles in the last 24 hours. So many more miles away from home. Well, I am fairly in for it. I wonder if I shall find any towns or cities in the Old World so fairly completed or finished—where the inhabitants have become fossilized and everything gone to seed? I wonder; also, if I shall find the Bachelor of Arts over there? Irving says, "In America, literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side, with the coarser plants of daily necessity." In the division of arts, I hope to see more of the polite or fine arts than ever before in which the mind or imagination are chiefly concerned. I am also much interested in architecture, and after viewing St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and St. Peter's in Rome, I shall probably exclaim, as did the old darkey after the lamented Lincoln had issued his proclamation of freedom, "Bress de Lord, for he has spoken; now let me die." I say, bless Michael Angelo, who, at the age of 72, after enlarging Bramante's plan of St. Peter's, adding to the transept, and making the form of a Greek Cross, giving strength to the piers supporting the dome, uttered these memorable words, "I will hang the Pantheon in the air."

I understand that whatever there is in architecture fair or beautiful is imitated from nature or natural forms. All building, therefore, shows man either as gathering or governing; and the secrets of his success are his knowing what to gather and how to rule.

All European architecture, bad and good, old and new, is derived from Greece through Rome, and colored and perfected from the East. The history of architecture, therefore, is nothing but the tracing of the various modes and directions of this derivation. In regard to the different orders of architecture, nominally five, there are in reality only two. The Doric and Corinthian orders are the basis and roots of all others in European building. There never can be any more until doomsday. On one of these orders the ornament is convex, for instance the Doric, Norman, and whatever else you may remember of that kind. On the other the ornament is concave, as the Corinthian, Early English, and what else you can recollect of that kind.

The Doric derived its name from the Grecian colonists of Doris, in Asia Minor. They sought that medium height which should give their columns the right proportion to be agreeable to the view, and strong enough to sustain the front of an edifice. They were also guided by the length of a man's foot, which in those days was about one-sixth of his height.

I will finish what I have to say to-day by relating a little story about the Corinthian column. The nurse of a lovely maiden, who had died suddenly, placed her trinkets in a basket on her grave, covering it with a tile. In the Spring an acanthus root beneath the basket shot up its tendrils, wound its leaves around it, and its branches were bent into spirals under the projecting tile. Callimachus, passing by the spot, and observing the basket and the beauty of the young foliage entwined about it, adopted it in the columns of edifices at Corinth, which was afterwards called Corinthian.

A New Stove Warehouse.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING OF SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.

The proposed building for Sherman S. Jewett & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which will be commenced immediately, will be on the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Lodge on Wayne street, between Larned street and Jefferson avenue. In size it will be 53x103 feet, six stories high above the basement. No attempt at display of architecture will be made on the exterior of the building; it will rather be distinguished by a severe plainness, while it is the intention to have the workmanship and material of the best in every respect, and that the solidity of construction throughout shall be unrivaled by any building in the city, and that it shall be fully equal to the task of upholding the great weight of the stoves, tin stock and other hardware that will be placed upon its floors.

The exterior will be faced with pressed brick, with out-stone water table and sills for the openings, the openings arched and the walls surmounted with a cornice of brick-work and iron. The brick walls, two feet thick in first and second stories, twenty inches thick in third and fourth stories, and sixteen inches in fifth and six stories, will start upon a massive stone foundation four feet wide, with wide footings. The roof will be covered with double plate tin.

Entering the building by double doors in the centre of Wayne street, the observer will note that the floors are supported by twenty-eight columns in each story, those in the offices in front, in the first story and the show-room of the second story being Corinthian in style, the remainder being plain.

The vestibule at the front entrance, 10 x 12 feet in size, is to be floored with marble. The offices, four in number, adjoining the vestibule, for the resident manager and clerks, will have the partitions formed of black walnut, polished, with wainscoting of the same, with veneered panels, and the upper portion of the partitions glazed with polished plate glass. Solid bronze knobs and hinges will ornament the doors. Opening from the book-keeper's office will be a fire-proof vault, with walls two and a half feet thick, and provided with the best style of door, made by the Detroit Safe Company. Accessory to the offices and toilet rooms, provided with the latest plumbing arrangements. In the rear of the offices is the shipping-room, 50 x 75 feet, with two double doorways open to the alley; and at the rear end two elevator platforms carrying goods to or from basement and upper floors. One of these will be a combination caloric and hydraulic hoist, both made by the Howard Iron Works of Buffalo. In the second story, reached by an easy stair from the vestibule, is the show-room, where will be the public display of the firm's goods. At the rear end of the building are stairs from basement to the upper floor. The ruling idea in the design of the building is that it shall fully meet the purpose for which it shall be used; to this end it has been modeled after the extensive warehouse of the firm in Buffalo, with some improvements. The offices and show rooms will be patterns of elegance, the finest in the State if not in the country, and the whole building one of convenience and stability. The drawings were prepared by C. K. Porter, of Buffalo, under Mr. Jewett's direction. The building will be erected under the supervision of Charles H. Marsh, architect, of this city. The building is to be complete for occupation prior to the coming State Fair.—Detroit Free Press, June 2, 1878.

From The Post and Tribune: It is stated that a large number of government bonds were sold for 40 and 60 cents on a dollar. Is it to be understood that this rate was 40 and 60 cents in gold, or dollars for dollars in greenbacks, that were worth only 40 and 60 cents in gold?

Yours, H. D. PLATT. Ypsilanti, July 2, 1878.

The bonds were sold during the war for greenbacks at the face value of both. So low was the national credit then, that high rates of interest were necessary to secure their sale on these terms. Most of the bonds sold at those rates have been paid off and destroyed.

From The Post and Tribune: Just now there is a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of many of our citizens at the injustice that is being done by exempting Government bonds from taxation. They say, the poor man has to pay taxes on his house and lots, why make an exception in favor of the rich?

Apparently there is a great wrong committed, and demagogues are not slow to call attention to it. They tell the poor man that the bondholders control the country in their own interest, and that the poor man has to pay a higher rate of taxation on this account. Let us examine the matter and see how much truth there is in it.

Every citizen of the United States is interested in the rate of interest that we pay on our indebtedness. The lower the rate the less the burden upon the people. If the bonds were subject to local taxation it would be impossible to place them on the market at the low rate of interest that is now cur-

rent. It is safe to say that the exemption from taxation enables the government to borrow money at least two per cent less than it otherwise could, and all the people of this country are benefited to that extent. But suppose the bonds were not exempt from local taxation, who would be benefited? Not the farmer, for they, as a rule, do not invest their surplus earnings in this way. It is safe to say that not one township in fifty would ever receive a dollar of taxation from this source. This rule would apply to all the smaller towns and villages throughout the country to almost as great extent. The great bulk of United States bonds in this country are held by Eastern capitalists living in large cities, and by the banks. If local taxation were permitted, the residents of cities would certainly have their taxes decreased, but it would be at the expense of the whole country. In other words, nine-tenths of the people of this country would have to pay taxes they now escape, so that the burden might be made lighter for the other tenth.

Ypsilanti, July 1, 1878.

Our correspondent puts in effective form a phase of the bond taxation question that too often escapes the public attention to which it is entitled.

—Beautiful Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful whether it exceeded in purity the complexion of the ladies who use that inimitable auxiliary of female loveliness, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by all Druggists. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c. July.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-722

MARRIED.

MOORE-MERRIAM. At Middleton, Mass., June 27th, by the Rev. Lucien H. Fry, Charles Moore, of Ypsilanti, and Miss Alice Williams, daughter of Jas. N. Merriam of Middleton.

Local and Special Notices.

LOST. July 23rd, Gold Ear Ring with Carbuncle setting. Reward offered by leaving at COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

TIME IS MONEY. But health is happiness. If you have a bad Cold or Cough use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, it will cure you. 25 cents a bottle, large size 50 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

A COUNTRY GIRL. Wrote to her lover: "Now George don't fail to be at the singing school to-night." George replied that "In the lexicon of youth (Webster's unabridged) there is no such word as fail." The same is true of Smith's salutaris made by the new process. Biscuits made with it are always light, sweet and spongy. Manufactured by HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP Has eminently proved to be a safe, reliable and cheap remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Try it. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred Ingram.

THERE IS AN ADVERTISEMENT

In our columns to which we take much pleasure in referring our readers, because we believe in it and can conscientiously and heartily recommend it. We refer to Hall's Hair Renewer. We remember many cases in our midst of old and middle aged people who formerly wore grey hair, or whose locks were thin and faded, but who now have presentable head pieces and with no little pride announce to their friends that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off if there was more of it, for when the aged make themselves attractive to others they are more certain to win and retain the esteem and respect to which a burden of well spent years entitles them. Try Hall's Hair Renewer if age or disease has thinned or whitened your locks and you will thank us for our advice.—PAN-HANDLE NEWS, WELLSBURG, W. Va.

LOST. On Saturday, July 18th, between Sheldon's corners and Huron Street of this city, a pair of gold bowled spectacles in case. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Proposals will be received till August 15, 1878, by the Ypsilanti Paper Co., for

FISH WAYS. One at our dam in this city, also one at our dam in town of Superior. Foundation to be constructed of piling or concrete, sufficient to stand the ice and high water of winter and spring. The FISH WAYS to be constructed on plan now on file in the City Clerk's office, and Town Clerks of Superior. The whole to be subject to the approval of the Supervisors of Washenaw Co., the State Fish commissioners and this company. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Ypsilanti Paper Co., by CLARK CORNWELL, Sec'y. Ypsilanti, July 8, 1878. 748w4

MRS. J. O. CHAPMAN, Formerly Miss Emily Keizer, is now ready to do Dress Making or Plain Sewing by the day. Residence 53 Adams Street. 748m3

500 DOLLARS TO LOAN, Call at this office.

FRANK SMITH Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the other kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everything else, at lowest prices. 746

THOSE FIVE CENT CIGARS

That took the premium at the World's Fair; that bring a man home early at night, and gets the hired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank Smith's Emporium. 746

TAKE NOTICE,

That E. ELLIOTT is still on Huron St. and is prepared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Clothing. Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall. Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church. 715

THAT "THAT GOOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch. 744-ly RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED RAIL-WAY FITTING APPARATUS Will make a ton of Hay in 5 minutes. Offered to farmers on trial and warranted to prove satisfactory or no sale. For sale by FRANK CLARK, 742m2 Saline, Mich.

FOUNTAIN

Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by all first-class dealers. 738m3

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

To all who wish anything in the line of Alpacaes, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Victorias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

"FIRE, FIRE."

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures. 729

"LADIES, LADIES,"

Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the boss and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haslink's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Oil Clothes latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, July 26, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl, \$1.60@1.50.
APPLES—Dried, 4@5.
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.
BEANS—60@1.10
BUTTER—10.
CORN—35@40c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED HOGS, \$3.75@4.00
EGGS—Command 8@9c.
HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—55c.
HONEY—in cask, 20c@20.00.
HAMS—9@10c.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.
ONIONS—90c per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 25@28
PORK—in bbl.—\$10.00@10.50
POTATOES—40. New 50.
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@2.00
TURKEYS—Live, 7c. @8c
WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.
" No. 1—90@1.00.
" RED —1.00.
BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.
WOOL—25@30.

PORTRAIT PAINTING!

A GOOD LIKENESS IN DURABLE OIL COLORS

Of friends living and especially of departed dear ones, is a constant, unalloyed well spring of pleasure, and in the latter case a consolation and comfort.

My experience of many years, and study of the first masters enable me to confidently assert my ability to please in the painting of a perfect likeness.

REFERENCES:

Lovers of Art in Detroit as a whole. Dr. Cocker, - - - Ann Arbor. C. R. Pattison, - - - Ypsilanti.

W. B. Conely,

Teacher in Painting in the Detroit Female Seminary. Studio at the Seminary, Congress St. West. 750

SOMETHING

NEW!

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s Box Tip Shoes.

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C. H. Fargo & Co.'s Box Tip Shoes.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

COME AND SEE THEM. 3

COME AND SEE THEM. 3

Try them once, and you will surely buy them again.

FOR SALE BY

HEWITT & CHAMPION.

GET YOUR MEALS AT

RICE'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

Formerly National Dining Rooms, 126 JEFFERSON AVENUE,

Where you can get first-class Meals and Lodgings at the lowest possible rates. Single Meals or Lodgings, 30c. Four Meals or Lodgings \$1. Day Board per week \$3.50. Dinners a specialty, and ready at 11:30 sharp. Special rates to Church Excursion Parties. 744

WIRE WORK! WIREWORK!

Wire for Office and Counter Railing, Wire Signs and Banners, Crimped Wire Window Guards, Wire work of every description at CHARLES MAGNE CLARK'S Wire Works, 230 Congress St., Detroit, Michigan. Send for prices. 744-756

Music Teachers, Chorists, Organists,

And all Professional Musicians,

are invited to improve a portion of their Summer Vacations in examining and a large number of useful Music Books, prepared by Oliver Ditson & Co. especially for their use.

Examine L. O. Emerson's new "ON-

WARD," (\$7.50 per dozen); his best book for Singing Schools. Also his new "Church Offering," (\$12 per dozen), a splendid Anthem Book. Also his "Sacred Quartettes," (2.00).

Examine our Choruses, Glee, Four-Part Songs, &c., in Pamphlet Form. (5 to 10 cts each), very extensively used by Choirs, Societies, &c. Catalogues furnished.

Examine Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base, (41.00), the best Instruction Book for learning to play Chord Music in Psalm Tunes, Glee, &c. Also his Chorus Choir Instruction Book. (\$12 per dozen), a very complete manual and class book. Worth careful study.

The above and a multitude of other convenient and useful books, may be seen at the stores of OLIVER DITSON & CO., in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; Lyon & Healy, Chicago; Newhall at Cincinnati; Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, and with all prominent dealers throughout the country.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

YPSILANTI, JULY 27, 1878.

The Democratic editors say it was Grant who made Hayes possible. Well, it is Hayes who has made Grant possible again.—Springfield Union.

The Republicans of Alabama issue an address announcing that they will make no nominations for State offices, being thoroughly convinced that, were they to take part in the election, their votes would not be counted.

Philadelphia North American: The business of setting up Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, in order to make use of the third term scare for political capital against the Republican party, goes on in lively style in consequence of the failure of the Potter investigation. This performance is occasionally varied by a war-dance over the renomination of President Hayes.

The branch of the Potter committee at New Orleans is bringing out considerable information on disputed points. The testimony shows that D. A. Weber did not sign the Anderson agreement, but that one J. W. Jones forged Weber's name, and that Anderson went before Notary Seymour to have the certificate attached, because Seymour was not particular about contents of parties.

Secretary Sherman has now \$197,000,000 of coin in the treasury. If we deduct the \$30,000,000 of interest due, we have left \$167,000,000, applicable to the redemption of \$49,000,000 of coin certificates and \$346,000,000 of greenbacks. If we regard these two forms of paper as one, we can say that the treasury has \$167,000,000 of gold wherewith to redeem \$392,000,000 of paper. This is about 42 per cent of reserve against the liability. With the greenback within 1 of 1 per cent of par and the secretary still accumulating gold, and the course of trade strongly in our favor, we may regard the gold premium as a very fleeting thing and quite likely to disappear within the autumn. It certainly should disappear some weeks before the date set by the law for the past fiscal year will show a very insignificant net export,—less than \$2,000,000, against a production for the year of \$45,000,000 in gold alone and as much more in silver.

"HARD TIMES."

OVER PRODUCTION AND EXTRA-
VAGANCE THE CAUSE—THE REMEDY.

It is constantly charged by the Democratic press and by Democratic orators that upon the Republican party rests the responsibility for the present stagnation of business and the consequent deplorable condition of the workingmen. They assert that all the business and financial ills which afflict us have been brought about by class legislation, by contraction of the currency, and by the passage of the resumption act. For political effect these charges are falsely and pertinaciously made; the destitution and suffering of the laboring class is widely exaggerated, and thus fuel is added to the flame of Communism, which threatens to devastate the land. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in a recent letter discussing the question, "What makes so many tramps?" thus clearly and succinctly states the true reason for the "hard times":

What caused the crash, as it was called, of '73, which to so great an extent prostrated all branches of industry, and in its effects filled the land with unemployed labor? It could not have been caused by the fixing of a definite time for the resumption of specie payments, for that was not done until 1875, two years after the crash. Nor could it be real cause have been a lack of sufficient circulating medium (called money), for the volume of that in 1873 was greater than at any previous period.

In 1862 the paper circulation (all State bank) was \$238,671,218. Adding the gold and silver coin in the country at that time, estimated at \$100,000,000, would make the entire circulating medium for the whole country in 1862 \$338,671,218, or, in round numbers, \$340,000,000. The circulating medium, consisting of legal tenders, fractional currency, and national bank notes was

Legal Tender.	Fractional Currency.	National Bank Notes.
1870.....\$356,000,000	\$38,750,000	\$20,000,000
1871.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1872.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1873.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1874.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1875.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1876.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1877.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000
1878.....356,000,000	38,750,000	20,000,000

So the total circulating medium, without the silver coin that has been issued in place of fractional currency, or gold coin in the country, was

Legal Tender.	Fractional Currency.	National Bank Notes.
1870.....\$681,983,110	\$58,139,533	\$75,139,533
1871.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1872.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1873.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1874.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1875.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1876.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1877.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533
1878.....681,983,110	58,139,533	75,139,533

The entire circulation in 1873 was, in round numbers, \$682,000,000, in 1878, \$745,000,000, and in 1874, \$758,000,000. How, then, is it possible that the crash of 1873 could have been produced by a lack of sufficient circulating medium, when there was \$682,000,000 more in 1873 than in 1870, and \$173,000,000 more in 1874 than in 1873, and in either year more than twice as much as in 1862?

If neither the fixing of a time to resume nor lack of circulating medium caused the crash and consequent stagnation in business, then to what is that result due? It came because production in every branch of industry, except agriculture, had reached a point beyond the capacity of the people to consume. The ability to buy and the ability or capacity to consume are two distinct things. The ability to buy depends upon the general prosperity—upon an active, constant demand and ready pay for labor in all branches of business—and is limited and controlled by that; but the ability or capacity to consume has its limits beyond which it is impossible to go, no matter what may be the ability to buy. It is utterly impossible for an individual to consume more than a certain amount of anything. He may waste and destroy almost without limit, as in case of war; but he cannot consume, even in

wasteful extravagance beyond a certain limit. In 1873, as a people, we had reached that point, and in illustration the construction of railroads and the production of iron and anthracite coal.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

For four years, 1865 (close of the war) to 1868 inclusive, we built 8,317 miles of railroad, which included nearly all of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. The next four years, 1869 to 1872 inclusive, we built 24,305 miles, and for the next four years, including 1876, there were only 8,866 miles, including a difference of 15,499 miles in four years.

There were in 1873, in the United States, 70,651 miles of railroad, which had cost almost \$5,000,000,000, more than half of which amount returns nothing to the investors. Our railroad system had then been extended till there was on an average one mile of railroad to every 575 persons. All experience in railroad building wherever the experiment has been tested proves that for a railroad to pay anything there must be on an average to the mile not less than 900 persons tributary to the business of the road. In England the average to the mile is 1,916, and in France 2,940; and yet but few of their railroads pay. Railroad building in this country, therefore, ceased, in 1873, from sheer exhaustion in that line of development, having locked up in unproductive investment over \$2,000,000,000. Its stoppage, in addition to leaving unemployed the labor that had been engaged in the preceding four years in building 24,000 miles of road, put an end for the time being to the great demand for coal, and with it the great demand for iron. Hence came the necessity for the reduction of the force as well as the price of labor in all three of these great branches of industry.

The production of pig-iron in the United States in 1870 (by the returns of the Steel and Iron Association) was 1,865,000 tons, and of rolled iron the same year, 1,325,000 tons. In 1873 the product was 2,868,000 tons of pig-iron, and 1,966,445 tons of rolled iron. The foreign importation of pig-iron in 1870 was (coin valuation) \$2,509,280, and of rolled iron \$14,149,085, and in 1873 it was \$13,847,281 of pig-iron and \$27,218,258 of rolled iron. Thus from 1870 to 1873 the home product of pig and rolled iron was almost doubled and the foreign importation almost trebled. The increase in the production of iron in one year from 1871 to 1872 was greater than for the ten preceding years, and with the stoppage in railroad road building it was of course far beyond the capacity of the people to consume.

PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL.—The aggregate production of anthracite coal in 1870 was 15,552,380 tons, and in 1873 it was 21,680,450 tons. The increase in the production for one year (1871 to 1872) was 5,136,486 tons; being an increase in this one year equal almost to the entire increase of production for the ten years preceding 1870. The aggregate production in 1874 was 1,880,885 tons less than in 1873, and the aggregate production in 1876 was almost 1,000,000 tons less than in 1874.

To mine anthracite coal and distribute to the consumer requires, on an average four days' work per ton. The production of 1874 would, therefore, require 7,523,540 days less than the production of 1873, and a corresponding reduction for the lessened product of 1877. In the production of iron, it is estimated that five days' work, on an average, are required to produce a ton of iron, including the labor of mining and smelting the ore. As the product of rolled iron alone in 1874 was 126,885 tons less than in 1873, 634,425 days' work less would be required in 1874 in the manufacture of this single article. In the production of anthracite coal and rolled iron alone over 8,000,000 days less were required in 1874 than in 1873.

So in every other branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry production had been stimulated in 1873 beyond the capacity of the people to consume. For there can be no question that the ability to buy in 1873, the year of the crash, was as great as in any preceding year. War consumption and war destruction gave the first impulse to enlarged production and increased the demand and enhanced the price of everything. An expanded currency of irredeemable paper (made necessary by the war) stimulated a spirit of wild adventure and an unparalleled extravagance in the habits of living.

The importation of foreign merchandise in 1870 (gold valuation) was \$435,958,408, or at the rate of \$11.30 per capita of population, and in 1873 the imports were \$626,595,077, and in 1873 they were \$642,126,210, or at the rate of \$16.05 per capita, being 65 per cent greater than the average for the twelve years immediately preceding 1870. The amount per capita of foreign imports for twenty years, preceding 1870 never exceeded \$10 a year. The importation of foreign merchandise (coin valuation) for four years, 1871 to 1874 inclusive, were \$2,555,361,317, an amount exceeding the present national debt, and \$139,877,903 more than the entire imports for eight years from 1858 to 1865.

During this whole expansion, in everything else there was comparatively no increase in agriculture. From 1850 to 1860, by the census returns, the improved lands in farming were increased 50,078,106 acres; being at the rate of 45 per cent, for the ten years. From 1860 to 1870, the increase was 23,510,879 acres, or at the rate of 15 per cent; while the increase of acreage in farms from 1850 to 1860 was 45 per cent, it only increased 1 of 1 per cent from 1860 to 1870.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.—The municipal indebtedness of the country in 1875 was over \$1,000,000,000; more than half of which was contracted between 1865 and 1874. As a people, for years, we spent more than we earned. Human ingenuity has never yet been able to devise a scheme by which an individual, or an association of individuals, whose expenditures exceed their income, if continued, could be saved from final bankruptcy and ruin.

The stoppage in railroad building from exhaustion, the paralysis in all business, caused in part by that, and by production beyond the capacity of consumption, filled the land with unemployed labor, while extravagance, unrepented, in creating indebtedness, crippled all individual and public enterprises. The stagnation in business thus caused has forced honest and willing labor to beg its bread.

The first remedy for the existing state of things is fidelity to public and private trusts, thus restoring confidence, and securing a faithful collection and honest disbursement of public and private revenues, and next a rigid economy in private and public expenditures. The wastes of war and the prodigious expenditures of peace must be re-earned in order to restore the country to its old prosperity and renewed growth in wealth and power.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Michigan, after twenty-four years of unbroken control of the State government in all its departments, invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and we point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful record which has been evinced by the State administration for the happiness and security of our citizens, the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That while we entertain an undoubting faith that in the honest management of the past record of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and achievements, some of the most illustrious pages in our national history, we pledge to the future an unflinching fidelity to the just and humane principles which in times of great public extremity inspired and created it; and we recognize among the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles the duty of securing to all its citizens a free and untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage, and of protecting every man and woman from whom it claims allegiance in the peaceful pursuit of an honest life, by every legitimate means within its reach.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence apparent in so many directions that the business interests of the country are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be made enduring by the reformation of public policy, now happily within immediate reach, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce, and in financial as well as other matters, "the world is governed too much," and the pressing need of the time is stability upon which to build confidence, allowing the natural laws of trade to assume their course, and that in common with the best intelligence of all parties, we rejoice in the early adjournment of Congress and the respite it will afford from the reckless and mischievous schemes of ignorant legislators, made formidable by the despotism of a caucus.

We denounce repudiation in every form and repudiators in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community as binding upon all its members, and the failure to fulfill a public obligation as a stain upon both public and private honor; and we insist that the debts of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual liabilities.

We assert that no prosperity can be real and durable that is founded on a fictitious standard; that the value of paper currency, whether issued by government or by banks, is derived from its "promise to pay" and the credit that promise is worth; that the full realization of such a currency cannot be realized unless it is convertible on demand into gold and silver; that a circulation of paper and coin interchangeable at par and at the will of the holder has been proved by experience to be the best known to commerce; that this country is too great to submit to a subordinate fiat money, and that the nations, and its people too honest to be content with unredeemed and irredeemable promises; and in the name of all the producing classes and of every honest workman, we demand a currency that is not only worth its face all over the Union, but will command respect, recognition and its full value in every market in the world.

Resolved, That we view with apprehension the spread of opinions and the growth of sentiments, as embodied and proclaimed in the platforms, resolutions, publications, and speeches of the so-called National Greenback party, and the various socialist and communist organizations, who advocate through out the land, which, if adopted as the policy of government, must bring disaster and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend in a high degree to subvert many of those principles which we regard as fundamental in the structure and support of free government, and the Republican party will meet in the future the doctrines and tendencies with the most prompt, vigorous and uncompromising opposition.

Resolved, That the question of the election of the present incumbents of the office of President and Vice President was finally settled by the Forty-Fourth Congress, and any attempt to reopen that question is unwarranted and fraught with danger to republican institutions, and the Republican party of this State will maintain with inflexible firmness their right to the exercise of the functions of their respective offices until terminated in a constitutional manner.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Brown, who has been wisely entitled to the cordial respect and confidence of the people of Michigan.

O. M. BARNES' WAR RECORD.

HIS VIGOR AS A COMPROMISER IN 1863
—SOME POINTS FROM ONE OF HIS LEGISLATIVE SPEECHES.

From the Lansing Republican

It is true the war is ended, but the Democratic party still lives, and just so long as it has an existence it must face the obloquy of its traitorous record. Further than this, whenever a platform is adopted it unblushingly refers to its "time-honored principles," and Mr. Barnes never lets an opportunity pass without alluding to "those patriotic men in Congress," many of them the same rebels with whom he was so willing to compromise in 1863.

In that memorable year the Legislature of Michigan was called on to take decided action in reference to the vigorous prosecution of the war. Excitement was intense, and some of the rampant Democrats aired their secessionist sympathies in such a manner that at one time it was thought that old Representative Hall would be a scene of bloodshed. Mr. Barnes was a member of the house and was even then an adept in straddling several heresies of the Democratic party. It was advanced by so doing. It was during these scenes when Pratt of Hillsdale and others talked traitorous sentiments that Mr. Barnes made his famous "soft-shell" speech, which was clothed with labored plausibility, but possessed the same

amount of virus that the average Democratic speeches of the time contained. Although professing a wonderful amount of love for the Union, and in the face of Rosecrans' victory over Bragg, at Stone River, he used these words: "I tell you, sir, the sense of the loyal men of the nation is, that honorable terms of compromise would be the most agreeable to the whole nation." Mr. Barnes also declared that "both the North and the South must consent to terms of accommodation, some day, if this war is ever ended, and the Union preserved." From a Democratic standpoint, such a course may have looked patriotic to Mr. Barnes, but to the soldiers who were holding those truly "patriotic men" at the point of the bayonet from breaking up the Union, it had the dark shade of treason. It was just such treasonable compromise talk as this that caused Gen. Rosecrans, after the battle of Stone River, to say, "I am amazed that anyone can think of compromise on any terms. He who entertains this sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men." These were the sentiments of brave a Union general and fighting Democrat as ever went into the war. At that time he also declared that these "Northern peace Democrats (compromisers) will lick the boots of Southern thieves and liars, who will turn around and kick them." At the time Mr. Barnes talked compromise with traitors, they were fighting like demons, disregarding flags of truce and all the laws of civilized warfare.

Let it not be inferred that Mr. Barnes' utterances have no supporters. Every copperhead who wanted to see the South victorious read that speech with delight, and a great many thousands and copies were circulated as a Democratic campaign document. The Detroit Free Press called attention to this speech editorially and said: "We hope that every Democrat will not only read this speech, but furnish a copy to his Republican neighbor, and ask him to read it also."

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune in alluding to Mr. Barnes' speech and those made by Messrs. Morton and Pratt, said: "We wish they could see themselves as the honest, untrammelled masses see them—sputtering partisan demagogues, who, ostensibly, would rather see the country go to ruin than they should forego a political advantage. They this day occupy a position of hostility to the Government, and the course they are pursuing is calculated to and does encourage the rebellion, while it depresses patriots at home and invites interference from abroad. The children of these men will yet blush for their misdeeds."

So much for compromise. Mr. Barnes' opposition to emancipation as a war measure was most strenuous, and he supported Morton's resolution which declared that the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was unauthorized by the Constitution and calculated to unite and exasperate the Southern people.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Barnes fully planned himself upon the doctrine of compromise with traitors. We appeal to the patriotic men of Michigan, who stood shoulder to shoulder in defending the nation against rebels and compromise Democrats, to refrain from placing in the highest office in our commonwealth a man who was willing to treat with traitors who stood with drawn swords demanding the nation's life, and who has given no evidence as yet that he has rejected the dangerous sentiments which he so zealously upheld in the hours of our country's greatest danger.

Democratic Sham Economy.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES FOSTER, OF OHIO, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

Mr. Foster. Mr. Speaker, two years ago, at the close of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, the Democratic majority claimed to have reduced the Appropriations for the expenses of the Government by the sum of \$30,000,000, or to be exact, \$29,944,251.86, as stated by Mr. Randall, the then chairman of the Committee on appropriations. This claim of Democratic economy was made by every speaker of the party on the stump, and by the Democratic press without exception. I had the honor of submitting to the House on the 14th of August, 1876, a carefully prepared review of this claim, and it was able to show conclusively that it was without foundation. I then estimated the reduction and postponements at \$23,000,000, and this sum would be largely reduced by deficiencies which the present Congress would be compelled to supply.

I showed by a table printed with my remarks that the Republicans had reduced the expenses of the Government each year since 1868, when they had reached their maximum, down to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and that the reduction for the year 1876 was over \$16,123,000.

In a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech in January, 1872, General Garfield, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made the statement that reduction of expenditures would continue for six years. General Garfield and myself both stated at the opening of the discussion in 1866 that the appropriations for the next year ought to show a reduction of twelve or fifteen millions; to this end the Republican members of the committee faithfully applied the same rule. Mr. Randall at the same time claimed that the reduction ought to reach forty millions, and accordingly reported a reduction; to be exact, he stated it at \$38,910,984.29. He claimed, August 14, 1876, that if the Democrats could have their way they would make this reduction of \$40,000,000, and would follow it the succeeding year with a further reduction of ten to twenty millions more.

The tables that he [Mr. Randall] and his friends prepared at that time were given out for the purpose of deceiving the public. I say this deliberately, making due allowance for their ignorance of the subject, the density of which their treatment made apparent.

Two years have elapsed, and what do we find? This same committee, composed mainly of the same persons, reported to the House an increase of

more than \$12,000,000 over the amount reported by them for the years 1877 and 1878, exclusive of deficiency bills. Including the deficiency bills, the excess over 1876 is nearly \$25,000,000.

TABLE I.—Comparison of appropriations bills as reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations for the years 1876 and 1878:

Title.	1876.	1878.
Military academy.....	\$291,241 00	\$272,155 00
Fortifications.....	315,000 00	275,000 00
Consular and diplomatic.....	922,847 50	1,078,935 00
Navy.....	12,808,655 40	14,088,684 00
Post-Office.....	32,169,109 00	33,246,373 00
Pension.....	29,533,500 00	29,371,574 00
Army.....	9,945,771 27	4,709,475 70
Legislative, &c.....	23,155,077 12	26,929,671 03
Indian.....	13,009,807 61	14,736,670 00
Sundry civil.....	14,026,987 74	16,338,793 32
Rivers and harbor.....	5,572,850 00	7,293,700 00
Deficiency bill.....	136,570,340 64	148,388,000 05
	692,215 07	14,534,672 52
	137,233,155 71	163,922,672 57
Excess of 1878, without deficiencies about.....		26,139,520 86
		12,070,000 00

The committee this year was unusually painstaking, extremely careful and economical; not one dollar was reported for any purpose that was not thought to be actually necessary. Their action in increasing their bills twelve millions over 1876 gives the stamp of truthfulness to all the representations made by them in 1876. It shows that their boasted economy was a sham and a fraud, and that the controlling motive was no higher than a purpose to aid them before the people in 1876.

Now this party exigency is passed, the legitimate and proper expenses of the Government cannot be avoided, and after careful consideration, their action justifies me fully in the statements I made in 1876.

The appropriations as they finally became enacted into law—

For the year ending June 30, 1879,	\$172,576,092 15
For the year ending June 30, 1877.....	148,533,798 41
	24,042,293 74

TABLE II.—Statement of the appropriations for the year 1876 and 1878 as they were enacted into law.

Title.	1876.	1878.
Military Academy.....	\$290,065 00	\$282,405 00
Fortifications.....	310,000 00	275,000 00
Consular and diplomatic.....	1,158,573 50	1,070,135 00
Navy.....	12,740,353 40	14,132,943 70
Post-Office.....	35,475,701 00	33,256,373 00
Pension.....	29,533,500 00	29,371,574 00
Army.....	4,670,107 00	4,723,275 70
Legislative, executive, and judicial.....	23,155,077 12	26,929,671 03
Indian.....	13,009,807 61	14,736,670 00
Sundry civil.....	14,026,987 74	16,338,793 32
Rivers and harbor.....	5,572,850 00	7,293,700 00
Deficiency.....	147,719,674 63	158,462,010 63
	516,725 56	14,534,672 52
	148,236,398 41	172,576,092 15

Increase of 1878 over 1876, \$24,042,293.74; increase without deficiencies, \$9,500,000, about; increase without deficiencies and fishery award \$4,000,000. Thus showing an increase over 1876 of over \$24,000,000. From this sum, however, the actual deficiencies should be deducted, because they belong to the years that are passed and form no part of the expenditure for the future, except so far as payment is not made during the current year.

The seven deficiency bills foot up.....\$14,534,672 52
To this must be added about 1,000,000 in the sundry civil bill.....1,000,000 00

There should be deducted from the deficiencies about \$1,000,000 for items in the deficiencies that are not properly deficiencies.....1,000,000 00

To get the actual deficiencies for the two years of Democratic control we must add to this the sum appropriated for this purpose last year, which is.....2,745,480 97

Total deficiencies for two years.....18,280,133 49
Divide this equally and you have the amount of deficiencies for each year, which is.....9,140,066 75

Of the total deficiencies it is fair to add that \$3,000,000 of them belong to years prior to 1876. For this the Democrats are not responsible.

The actual reduction of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the first year of Democratic control, as against the year 1876 (the last year of Republican control), according to the books of the Treasury Department, is about \$19,500,000; from this deduct deficiencies for one year, \$9,140,176, and you have \$10,359,824 the actual reduction as against the \$30,000,000 claimed by Mr. Randall and his friends.

The last year of Republican rule shows a reduction over the previous year of \$16,123,000, and the last two years, \$28,500,000. The figures for the year just closing cannot now be ascertained, but the indications are that it will show a further reduction of perhaps \$3,000,000, just the sum saved by the failure to appropriate for rivers and harbors. Attempts have been made by several gentlemen of the reform school to explain away the large deficiencies reported this session.

It is claimed that much of it belongs to the year ending June 30, 1876, and prior years. If so, why did not the Democratic reformers provide for them at the proper time—the last two years? It is probable that two or three millions of them belong to the year 1876 and prior years; but no such amount of explanation can avail in the attempt to charge them to 1876 and prior years. These deficiencies occurred by reason of an attempt in 1876 for the Democratic reformers to deceive the public into the belief that they were actually engaged in a work of reform. The sham and fraud was pointed out then, and the developments, shown by actual results, are a complete vindication of those who carefully examined the subject at the time. Explain away, gentlemen of the reform persuasion, your deficiency bills amounting to over \$14,500,000, a sum much greater than the entire deficiencies during the four years of General Garfield's chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, and they are not all provided for yet.

After several years of careful study of the subject of governmental expenditures, I affirm that we have reached the minimum, and that hereafter for the ordinary expenses of the Government we will be compelled to gradually increase the cost of running the Government machinery. If the pension laws are not liberalized we may expect a rapidly descending scale of expenditures for this purpose; but the indications are that the pension laws

will be amended in such a way as to largely increase the expenditures on this account. We may expect a steady decrease of the interest on the public debt. The reorganization of the army now proposed may result in a saving of two millions per annum. A reform ought to be made in the matter of the surveys in such a way as to consolidate under one head all the surveys of the country. A saving can be made here of perhaps \$500,000 annually.

The appropriations for rivers and harbors are large, and are not likely to be less. The value of these improvements to the country can hardly be computed.

The deepening of the St. Clair flats alone is worth to the country more than all that has been expended for improvements of all the rivers and harbors of the country.

In the face of the fact that we have reached the minimum of expenditure admitted by the acts of the Appropriation Committee this year, the Democratic party rushed through the House a bill reducing the tax on tobacco eight cents per pound, which measure if passed, would reduce the revenues \$10,000,000 to 15,000,000.

In short, they increase the appropriations \$24,000,000, and propose to decrease the revenues \$15,000,000. If they could have their own way, we certainly would have been met before the close of the following year with a deficit of several millions of dollars.

The following is a condensed statement of what was claimed by the Democratic leaders in 1876 compared with the facts as demonstrated

A Bachelor's Apology.

Her eyes were bright, her figure slight,
And light as any fairy;
Her nose was heavenward inclined,
Her manners sweet and airy.

Her mouth was like a rosebud;
Her voice like any lute;
Her head was little, and I fear
Had very little in it.

But then so artless was her art
My heart could not resist her;
And added to her other charms,
She had a pretty sister.

They bloomed like any double rose,
They blushed a double pink;
One graced the name of Laura,
The other, Kate, I think.

When left alone with Laura,
Love urged his soft dictate;
And in sweet Laura's absence
I doted more on Kate.

And thus to choose between them
I were treason to decide,
Because I had been nipped
With either for my bride.

To fish one flower, and leave her
Companion all alone,
To pine in singleness and
Would need a heart of stone.

And that's the reason, ladies,
I'm still your parishioner,
For being single-hearted,
I rest a single man.

—Chamber's Journal.

WIDDER PLIN'.

A YANKEE CHARACTER SKETCH, TO THE LIFE.

[Springfield Republican, by Harriet E. Bagg.]

When Pliny Fowler departed from "this here world o' mis'ry an' wickedness," as he called it, he left behind him two—treasures, shall we say? Certainly one was such, while the other—his own words shall tell the tale: "The pesky critter's a reg'lar driver." But the pride of his heart was a magnificent piece of meadow-land averaging three tons of grass to the acre. He regretted that he could not take it with him to that bourne from which no traveler returns, and sorely begrudged it to the "pesky critter" into whose hands it would surely fall, there being no one else to whom he could leave it. But there was no help for it, so one day, after a few weeks of sickness, he dreamily watched the flies buzzing about the room for an hour or two, and then stopped breathing, his wife meanwhile doing up the "front room" lace curtains, which were the pride of her heart, that they might be "spic-span clean fur the funeral, sez in" they'd hev ter be one." When she went into the bed room, to see if he wanted anything, and found him dead, she started a little, muttering: "Well, I snubbed for 't, ef he ain't gone!" Then she went to the parlor, and took two large old fashioned copper from the tea-cup kept for "gampins penies," and remarking to herself that she'd "ben a savin on 'em fur a week back a purpose," she carried them to the bed and placed them on her husband's eyelids. When that was accomplished to her liking, she straightened the limbs, smoothed the bed clothes, looked carefully under the "bawler" to see that the cat was not there, shut the doors quietly, and went for some of the neighbors to help "lay out the corpse."

After the funeral was over, Widder Plin', as she began to be called, lived tranquilly for a time undisturbed except by the calls of the village gossips. She vigorously superintended the harvesting of the customary grass crop, and was much pleased to see that it was even larger than usual. Her "garden sassa" thrived under her treatment, and the potatoe crop was by far the best of any one's in the neighborhood. "Good reason for 't, too," sneered her next door neighbor, "P'tater bugs kindness on hers' you might say. Won't stay nigh her."

Widder Plin' wasn't a vixen, if she did have the credit for it. She had a "dreadful fac'ity fur drivin'" as her husband had been wont to say. He was a weak, shiftless sort of a man, and shiftlessness was unpardonable in her eyes. From the first she had taken the managing of things into her own hands, and had tossed him—at least so it seemed to his eventually added brain—"from pillar to post," till he died from sheer inability to keep up with her Yankee quickstep. It did not make much difference to her after six weeks or so. Indeed, she seemed to feel it a relief that she had not "that weak critter to yank 'round n' time ter git the farm work done some time other folks done theirs." But she still "drove" from force of habit, and it was well that she did, for there was a good deal of land to look after; and she not only kept it going, but perceptibly improved it in two years time. Then people began to forget their pity for her depressed-looking husband, and "Widder Plin's fac'ity," and "Widder Plin's gret medder," were the frequent topics of conversation for miles around.

Let us not omit one item. Widder Plin', and all her neighbors, were a fish-eating community. They lived near a river which supplied them with shad, the year round. In the fishing season, scores of barrels of salted shad were stored in the cellars of the villagers and came again into daylight, nothing but bones. It was rumored that the curious accent of the people was caused by talking while eating fish. It was customary to put a piece of fish in at the right side of the mouth, while from the left side issued a stream of well cleaned bones. Certain it is, that unless one closes the right corner of the mouth when talking, he cannot successfully imitate their peculiar pronunciation.

The fame of Widder Plin' spread far and wide, and suitors, with speculative glances toward the "gret medder," attempted an awkward wooing. She treated them to fried shad, which speculators from hill towns unsuccessfully tried to dispose of as rapidly as their bests, and to rhubarb pies, which one discomfited wooer declared tasted "more like slabs of slippery elm and cinnamon bark than it did like rhubarb." After a while it came to be saying that Widder Plin' tested her wooers with fried shad, and played with them according to the time they spent "a gormin'." If they choked with the bones, they were summarily dismissed, the widow saying to her bosom friend, the dressmaker, that she "didn't want no ef shad throwed up over her floor."

The country store for men, and the village dressmaker's for women, have equal attractions. At the store the men smoke and drool political opinions; and at the dressmaker's the wo-

men ascertain who is having new dresses, and why they have them, and give their opinion as to whether Mrs. So-and-so has any business to get a bran new "alpacky" when she has two calicos a year beside the "bumbazeen" her mother-in-law left.

Widder Plin' and the village dressmaker were bosom cronies. Whatever happened in town was known there, till finally the men folks began to drop in now and then for a talk, especially those of the villagers who had an eye for the widow, who frequently ran in to chat.

"Mornin', Lois," said the widow one day, as she walked unceremoniously into the dressmaker's sitting-room.

"Mornin', widder. Set down."

"Thought I'd run in a few minutes. Jes' give me a thread an' needle an' I'll baste while I talk. That's right. Well! Sent Hossy Noble a kitin' las' night."

Miss Lois laughed. "You be the beatinest! Why didn't you take up with him? He's good's any on 'em." "So he is. But I didn't want ter hev ter be a gee-hawin' on him 'rever, a gittin on him ter do anything. I kin do well enough alone. I kin hoe my row with any man."

"So I've heerd ye say. But you'll git took up with one o' these days, mos' likely."

"He'll git his match, I guess. But I've ben a thinkin' o' suthin'. The next stranger that comes I'm goin' ter tell him he's mistook the name, an' sen' him over here. You're thrifty 'nuff to suit any man, an' got a snug little piece o' prop'ty."

"I don't want 'em, widder. Keep 'em ter yerself. I seen a man years ago that I stick by yet, though he's dead an' gone. I don't want any pokin' round my house, old's I be neow. He was in yisterday a lookin' for ye."

"Sneakin' critter! He knows he's derent set foot onter my premises," she muttered, as he entered. He was the first admirer to whom she had given the mitten, after her husband's death.

"Heow be ye, widder? Heow d'y'e dew, Miss Frisbee?" remarked Caleb, lumbering into the room, without the ceremony of knocking. "Don't git up. I kin wait on myself. Still workin' on Miss Caylord's gown, I see. Be yew a 'prentice' tew Miss Frisbee, widder?" Pears time yew knew enoug' neow, 'thout takin' up a new traw."

"Oh yis, I know enoug'!" nodding her head sagaciously.

"That medder land o' yourn's lookin' putty good," he remarked, somewhat at a loss for a subject.

"Must a ben out o' yer road to find that out."

Caleb's few acres were at some distance from the widow's farm.

"Oh I n'sayin' what other folks say."

"Pears to me, I'd try to hev an idee o' my own, sometimes," returned the widow, sharply.

"Pears to me yer kinder spunky today, ant ye?" inquired Caleb, blandly. "But I've got some news fur ye. They's a minister from Ballville a comin' to see ye. He's heerd on ye, an' yer faculty fur pushin' things, an' he thinks ye'll drive things in that parish; so he's a comin'." Caleb had no objections to any one "courtin'" the woman he had courted himself. He understood that she would not take him, so that was the end of it. But he was anxious to see her safely married to somebody, for he had no faith in women being able to manage their own affairs without the aid of a man.

"A minister!" snuffed the widow.

"Un! Well! I guess he won't tarry long. Ef I be a church member, ef there is one thing that I despise, it's a minister fur week days. They don't know no more 'bout feedin' stock than they dew 'bout feedin' cannibals. Ez fur gittin' in crops, they're generally so high-sighted they can't tell a wheelbarrow from a hay-rick, though I think more'n likely it's nuthin' but ignorance ails 'em. So he thinks I'll drive things in his parish, does he? Well! I will! I'll drive him in't, an' my dog after him. I guess he won't want me in long w' the dog."

"He's a widder," went on Caleb, when he had stopped laughin' at Widder Plin's threat.

"Oh! he is! I want ter know ef he is."

"Yes. An' he's got a growed up son, an' some little prop'ty uv his own."

"O! I want ter know! An' so he sent word aroun' beforehan, that he was a comin'! Well! we'll see!"

The next night the minister put in an appearance, and Widder Plin' was primly gracious to him in spite of herself, for in her early days she had been taught that unbounded respect and awe was due to a minister. But it was a stiff, uncomfortable visit, nevertheless. It was over at last, and after saying the customary "Call again" she slammed the door together and bolted it, muttering "Miserable hypocrite that I be! I wish to the land he'd break his pesky neck 'fore he gits home. To come a jedgin' on me ez ef I was a beef critter!"

The next call was to prepare the dinner for the hired man, she said, "Yew kin either set yerself here, or yew kin go out an' look at the critters, till dinner's ready."

The latter was an opportunity of which he gladly availed himself, and although the widow called ministers "high sighted and ignorant" concerning farm matters, this specimen was an exception to the rule. He was so pleased with his survey that he mentally rehearsed the "soft sauder" calculated to win the widow, with her enunciation—though perhaps he thought of it as the farm and its enunciation.

Meantime, as the widow was getting the dinner, he nodded her head with a snap now and then and sometimes muttered: "S'pose he's seen' how he'll like it." "Come this time o' day to see how I cook!" or "I will git him fish; see ef he'll fetch him."

The minister had a good deal to say at the dinner table about the widow's lot being cast in pleasant places, and her "goodly heritage," and he could distance her in eating fish, both in rapidity and quantity. Widder Plin' began to lose her respect for ministers.

The next call was just before supper time, and he brought a "bunch o' posies"—a penny and a spray of "matrimony" blossoms. He also had matrimony in his buttonhole.

"The land sakes!" exclaimed the widow as she watched him hitch his

horse. "I dew believe they ain't no fule like an old one."

He was very lover-like that evening, and kept hitching his chair closer to hers till, as she told Miss Frisbee the next day, she could almost scratch his face, putting the yarn over the needle of her knitting.

When on the way to her house for the fourth visit, Parson Ludlow resolved to put the final question that night. She was just what he wanted—thrifty and economical, a good worker, and a good cook, tidy, a small feeder and rich. Again he wore matrimony in his button-hole and this time it meant business.

The evening wore away, and the widow, who was vigorously mending mealsacks, had foiled every attempt of his to allure the conversation into the by-paths of tenderness. He had gradually hitched his chair so near that at last she burst out: "For land sakes, don't set so close! I'll jab ye in the face with this here needle, fust thing ye know."

He seized her admission of his position, with the agility of a lawyer, and said, drawing still closer: "Widow, it is a pleasant place, I've been coming here off and on for quite a spell, and it's about time we should come to an understanding."

"Well!" said the widow, slowly biting off her thread and folding her work, "I think it's 'bout time we come to an understandin', too. I've ben a thinkin' so ever sense ye begun to come."

This is the account she gave Miss Frisbee the next morning:

"Then that there fule Ludlow wanted me ter go ter Ballville an' keep his house fur nuthin'. Ter go ter Ballville an' not gita cent fur workin' all the rest o' my life! An' I sez ter him, sez I 'Ballville be dernd! I won't do it! sez I. 'Mr. Ludlow yew kin go hum ter Ballville an' stay ter Ballville till ye kin find some fule woman ter keep yer house fur nuthin'. I won't! He wanted me not only ter dew his work, but teke care o' that son o' hisn that want a slice o' my prop'ty. No! An' the son's old'n I be. Then I p'inted tew his hat an' told him he'd better git back ter Ballville 'fore 'twas time ter unchain my dog fur the night, or he'd hev ter spend suthin' gittin' his trousers mended, sezin he hedn't no woman 'bout his house to work for nuthin'. An' he went! The idee o' these here men thinkin' wimmin 'll jump at the chance ter catch hold o' their coat-tails an' be drug home acrost lots! While I hev my senses I'll take care o' myself, an' when I loose 'em I kin go to the poor-house. But I won't hev no man."

The Good Time Coming.

All in all, the year 1878 will be remembered as one of exceeding abundance throughout the length and breadth of the land. The surplus of farm commodities will be immensely larger than that of any year of the last decade.

Prices will rule sensibly lower than they have been since the war, and this will be an inducement to the foreign purchaser. It is probable the amount of grain, flour, corn, canned and dried fruits, fresh and cured meats, which will be shipped to the Old World during the coming fall and winter, will exceed anything in the history of American commerce. The country will be able to supply any conceivable demand, and at prices which, as advertisers say, "defy competition."

The Montenegrins are fearless and indomitable mountaineers, who know little, and care less, for the polite usages of continental society. A funny story is told of one of their chief men, on his way to the Congress, insisting upon going to bed in a sleeping-car with his clothes, boots, and spurs on:

The servant who had charge of the carriages roused the sleeper and told him politely that "it was not allowed." The diplomatist sprang to his feet with the demand, "Do you know who I am? I am Bozo Petrovics, President of the Senate of Montenegro, and I am on my way to the Congress at Berlin." The steward was struck dumb for a moment by this revelation of the dignity of the man who went to bed without undressing himself. However he soon remarked, "I hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty, but I am compelled by my office to inform you that it is the law in Russia that no gentleman shall go to bed in his boots; as your Excellency is aware, the laws are executed with great severity in that monarchy, and as we shall soon arrive at the Prussian frontier, you and I will be detained." "If that is the case," said the mountaineer diplomatist, "we will soon set all right. Pull off my boots, for I must go to the Congress."

The Peruvian railroads over the Andes climb the mountains by sharp grades and turns. One road winds up the mountains in a zigzag and oftentimes almost circular path, and at one point there are two tunnels through the side of the peak, one directly above the other in the same lateral direction. The rarefied atmosphere at the great elevation reached on the summit presented many new features in railroad-ing, as a locomotive had never before been worked at these heights. It was supposed by engineers generally that it would be impossible to keep up steam above 8,000 or 10,000 feet. This problem was solved in a very simple manner. At great elevations it was merely necessary to introduce into the furnace a greater quantity of air in a given time than at the sea level, and the simple operation of opening the dampers wider accomplished this result.

Disraeli, a name better known than Lord Beaconsfield, is undoubtedly the most admired diplomat and statesman of Europe at present, and if he makes the old Garden of Eden into a paradise regained, and renews the fabulous wealth and splendor of the valley of the Euphrates, as described under Nebuchadnezzar and the Caliphs of Bagdad, he will stand still higher. He is credited with one other aspiration, after realizing which he will die content. He means to try to reduce within moderate bounds the armaments of Europe, which are crushing the nations of that Continent. This would be a wonderful blessing for Europe.

Doc No. 69.

Haying attempted with some degree of minuteness in times past to describe

My 50 Cent Tea

Its FLAVOR, STRENGTH, COLOR, &c., it now remains only for you to try for yourselves. It has been tried by hundreds and pronounced by all and is so taken and accepted to be the best

50 Cent Japan Tea

In this market or any other. All Groceries cheap for cash or produce.

NO. 27 HURON ST., NEAR P. O.
747 C. W. MANSFIELD.

WHY DON'T YOU STOP

And get a bale of that

NICE FRESH Cottage Cheese,

Better known in older times as

Dutch Cheese,

Fresh from the farm every morning.

NEW CROP BEST JAP TEA,

For 60cts per lb.

GEO. A. & T. NEAT.

FARMERS!!

I have every facility for doing your Blacksmith work at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Having recently placed in my shop one of

RUSSELL'S POWER BOLT CUTTING MACHINES

Can furnish Bolts and Nuts at manufacturers prices. I purchase my stock from 1st hands. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

GEO. HUMPHREY.

Next door to Ferrier's Foundry and Machine Shop. 745-46

REMEMBER THAT MRS. O. A. DENNIS

Has on hand a full and complete assortment of

MILLINERY,

Which she is offering at

VERY LOW RATES.

Please call and examine for yourself.

740 PLACE, OPP. DEPOT.

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS,

CALF BOOTS, PEGGED and HAND

SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES!

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying
**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, &c.**

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,
January 1st, 1878, and
Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

**BUYING FOR CASH,
AND
SELLING FOR CASH**
Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly Leonard,

quarters for the Grocery Trade
Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery,
Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N.B.—We keep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,

South side Congress Street,
653 Second Store from Washington St.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

E. H. JACKSON.

Messrs. Deubel WISH TO INFORM

FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

First-Class Interest.

GRAND ARRIVAL OF SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS!

"BE GOOD

TO

YOURSELF,

HOW?

GO TO

C.S. WORTLEY

& BRO.,

North Side Congress St.

Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

NICE SUIT,

Coat,

Vest,

Pants,

Hat,

Cap,

Collars,

Underwear, Etc.,

So Doing

YOU WILL

Put Your Money

OUT AT

First-Class Interest.

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best Bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

DON'T FORGET!

DON'T FORGET!

DON'T FORGET! That \$1.20 pays for the COMMERCIAL until the end of the present volume, March 1, '79.

DON'T FORGET

that to insure getting the premium all subscriptions must be paid within THIRTY DAYS.

—Flour from this season's wheat is in market.

—Rev. Mr. Perrin has been quite ill the past week.

—D. G. Frazer is visiting friends in Nova Scotia, far on to the Atlantic shore.

—Next Saturday evening the Sextette Band have a lawn social at the residence of Geo. Shaffer.

—To-day, at 4, P. M., Ben Joslin goes up in his Balloon, inflated at Detroit and brought here.

—Prof. Conrad Uisinger, of the Normal class of '72, is now engaged in teaching in San Francisco, Cal.

—We were glad, Wednesday, to see Lawyer Crane in his office again. He has had a close call, and is still a convalescent.

—COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.20. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

—The Rev. Mr. Webster, of Emanuel's Church, Detroit, will preach at St. Luke's Church to-morrow—morning and evening.

—Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of St. Luke's, is spending his vacation in the Lake Superior country, visiting his son at Calumet.

—Cole's mammoth procession, to-morrow morning, and mammoth menagerie and circus in the afternoon and evening. A big show is promised.

—Being our publication day, we were unable to attend the County Convention. No question but what the delegates from this county will be a unit for Willits.

—Wm. B. Martin was in Buffalo during the hot weather of last week. He says it far exceeded the oppressive heat here. Mr. Martin is visiting friends in Ohio.

—D. A. Wise got in the first freight into the new freight house—a shipment of apples. It is completed. There ought to be a citizens' jubilee in the new building.

—The charter some of the reformed men are so anxious to have adopted, we are satisfied (after hearing it read) is a sell—at least so far as accomplishing what they wish to have done.

—Dr. Felshaw's card appears in our paper this week. He is a graduate of the University. Now, in the prime of life, and after no little experience as a practitioner, he comes among us with the prestige of past success.

—Barnum's show was a good one throughout. But a leading feature was Barnum's advice to the young man who wants to make money: 1st, To take that cigar out of his mouth; 2d, Never to touch the intoxicating cup; 3d, Don't get above your business—stick to your trade or profession.

—Mr. Charles Moore graduated at Harvard last month—was class orator. He has crowned a highly honorable career in college by marrying an estimable Bay State girl. The young couple, who are enjoying their honeymoon in our city, have our best wishes for their future happiness and welfare.

—The A. M. E. meeting on the fair ground last Sunday was a success. There were large crowds in attendance all day. Father Hawkins, the great evangelistic preacher maintained his reputation as the Daniel Webster in the pulpit, of his race. He will be here again Sunday Aug. 4th, to attend the quarterly meeting.

—Letters remaining unclaimed-for, in Post Office, July 25: Jessie Allen, John Barrow-cliff, Mrs. M. Colburn, Edwin Cornwell, Ada Folk, George M. Lamb, Mrs. Pettibone (care Mr. Harris), D. W. Rice, E. Riley, Ch. Huff, Ellen A. Sprague, Wm. E. Sherman, Chas. Smith, Chas. Townsend, E. Warner—Florence St. (2), Mrs. Catharine Warner, J. E. Wise.

—It will gratify many friends in this vicinity to learn that Hon. E. F. Uhl has received the nomination for Member of the Board of Education on the Democratic ticket. An old birth-right Ypsilanti, he will receive a cordial support, especially from his party friends. Both the candidates, Edwards and Uhl, were born and brought up in Ypsilanti.

—J. K. Turner addressed over a thousand reformers at Flint last Sunday afternoon. They have waded through the same difficulties we have here, but the pulpit did not simply disapprove, but under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Tindall made an active honest, manly, outspoken opposition, both in the pulpit and upon the platform. The result is cards and billiards have been thrown out and the club is on the high road to prosperity and invincibility as a temperance organization. The same course here would have led to like results, and more than a year ago. A nabby, pamby, wishy, irresolute, half approving and half dissenting policy never did anything for God and humanity, and never will.

—According to the Lansing Republican, Professors Estabrook, Bellows, Putnam and Goodison were important and active factors at the Annual Educational convention held in Lansing. Ypsilanti Normal Educators almost invariably take the lead. The Normal school is destined more and more to be looked up to as the centre of educational power in the North.

—The biggest humbugs we have ever had to deal with, and the most dishonest, are book agents. A. H. Cottrell, agent for Dr. Pilcher's "Protestantism in Michigan," will please bring the book around and disapprove the charge so far as he is concerned. H. I. Pearson, agent for "Pictorial History of the World," (National Publishing Co., Chicago) will receive our thanks for a like favor.

—The Sextette Band excursion last week, owing to the oppressive weather and harvesting time, netted a loss of about \$35.00. Our citizens ought to give the band a good benefit. They are giving first-class music every Saturday evening, drawing people from the country on purpose to hear them. The excursion passed off admirably. The Toledo papers gave the band very high encomiums for their proficiency and skill.

—Miss Sara S. Rice read at the M. E. church Tuesday evening. Her selections are taking, combining the amusing with the profitable. She is a very pleasant reader, a comely, graceful person, and very naturally prepossesses an audience to listen. She has the sympathy of the hearer from the start, and retains it to the close. The audience was a good one, and appreciative. Miss R. evidently possesses elocutionary powers, both natural and acquired, of a high order.

—Passers by have looked up at the Presbyterian steeple and shuddered. Midway heaven and earth on a swing steed is a man painting the steeple. He went up on the inside until within about 20 feet of the top. He pushed a slipper noose near the top, and climbed up on the rope, a hazardous job, attaching a pulley so that he lets himself down or up, in the position he wishes. He paints the steeple, material furnished, for \$5.00, money well earned. He tackles next, St. Luke's steeple.

—At the Republican City Convention, held at Capt. Allen's office last Wednesday evening, D. Edwards was chosen chairman, and E. Rexford secretary. The following delegates were elected to the County Convention, held yesterday: First Ward, C. S. Wortley, Nelson Van Tuyl, Rev. J. Bundy; Second, D. Edwards, E. P. Allen, E. Rexford; Third, C. Spencer, L. A. Barnes, Prof. Vroman; Fourth, Manly Holbrook, H. E. Dickinson, Fred Hunt; Fifth, Capt. Wallace, S. W. Parsons, Alva Worden.

—Shall we have a "Y" at the junction of the T. & A. A. and D. H. & S. W. Railroads? This is the question James M. Ashley, of Toledo, wishes us to answer. The depot and "Y" will cost about \$4,500. Mr. Ashley proposes to give us the same rates for freight as Ann Arbor enjoys, giving us the equal advantage of competing rates. Saline is invited to participate in the arrangement by raising \$1,500, leaving \$3,000 for Ypsilanti. It would seem that the advantage to the Toledo road would be so palpable as to pay Mr. Ashley to do this anyway.

—By invitation, Rev. J. S. Boyden addressed the Good Templar lodge last Monday evening. He gave just that kind of a speech that people need to hear these days, when so much is said about "hard times." We wish every business man and every tax-payer could have heard what he said. The stupendous proportions of the liquor traffic in this country, and the amount of wealth we annually squander for drink, were shown up by figures (and figures that don't lie, either). The statistics he presented were astounding to even those who had given a good deal of thought to the subject. Apt illustrations were given to enable the hearers to more fully comprehend the full import and startling character of certain statements. The lodge was deeply interested, and at the conclusion of the address returned a unanimous vote of thanks to the speaker for his kindness in responding to their invitation.

—Miss Sara Rice, a lady well known in the literary circles of Baltimore, favored the citizens of Ypsilanti with a most delightful entertainment at the Methodist church, Tuesday evening. Miss Rice is a lady of rare culture and striking personal attractions, and her dignified and elegant appearance on the stage would win favor from the most critical audience. With none of the airs and affectations of the ordinary aspirant for public honors, she appears before her audience in the same graceful manner with which she would meet her friends in her own home. Her reading is above criticism. For two hours she held the close attention of her audience while she carried out a programme which gave full scope to her remarkable ability as an elocutionist. Miss Rice has a voice which unites great depth and volume with sweetness of tone and purity of accent. She has the rare faculty of using her varied experience as a traveller, both in this country and Europe, in her personations of character, and passes "from grave to gay, from gloomy to serene," with the utmost ease and grace. We noticed particularly the manner in which, by the modulations of her voice, she would bring out, in her reading, beauties of sentiment and richness of thought which the ordinary reader would pass unheeded. These vocal lights and shades were especially noticeable in "Papa's Letter," and the exquisite poem by Mrs. Browning, "Mother and Poet." Miss Rice excels as a delineator of comic character. Her rendering of the "Trials of the Meeting House," and the "Martyrdom of the Mouse," were irresistibly funny. Wherever she may go, a warm welcome surely awaits her from all lovers of the high art of elocution.

—COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.20. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

—Memory may retain, and does so often-times, for years the face and features of departed loved ones. But the outlines grow fainter and fainter, until they fade from the vision and from the retina of the mind itself. To have in the parlor, where it can be daily seen, a true likeness of a friend who will never be seen again in the family and social circle, is a great comfort and soother of sorrow. The photograph though a striking picture yet grows dim. So the crayon and India ink; but the Oil Painting unless destroyed by some accident retains the lifelike resemblance and is an heirloom down through the generations. Our attention was drawn to the studio of W. B. Conely, Detroit, by reading an article in the Post and Tribune of a painting of Dr. Cocker of the University, spoken of in the highest terms of praise as being true to the original. Our exchequer was limited, but our family wanted a true and enduring picture of a dear one, whose youthful virtues and accomplishments were engraven upon the tablets of our souls. Furnished with a photograph, a first-class likeness, (Mrs. Parsons, in our city, is famous in this line.) Mr. W. B. Conely, of Detroit, painted a likeness in oil colors, that is pronounced by good judges one of great merit, both as a work of art and in truthfulness to the original. It surpasses in giving soul expression the photograph, a good test of a superior likeness. We invite lovers of paintings, and of art, to call and see the likeness, and especially those wishing, as far as human art and skill can do, to bring back to life and memory their departed loved ones.

—The Franklin House, Detroit, has been fitted up in first-class style and is the hotel for merchants and business men when in Detroit, being in the very centre of the city. The new proprietor, Mr. A. Montgomery, earnestly solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public in general. Give him a call; he guarantees the best accommodations at lowest prices.

—The Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, entered during this, its first year, sixty-six cadets, which is beyond precedent. This Academy makes a specialty of preparing students for the University. It is supported by the leading men of the State, and has already taken high rank among the principal educational institutions of the country. Its teachers are men of experience and marked ability.

—"TO THE ROCKIES AND BEYOND."—The above is the title of a pleasing and instructive work fresh from the Western press. It is an admirably condensed account of a summer's travel in the Rocky Mountains, States and Territories, by that well-known correspondent, Robert E. Strahorn, and is crowded with useful information as well as with visions of delightful mountain scenery. Fond of sight-seeing in new lands, the author pleasantly introduced us to the grandest and most beautiful scenic attractions in the Western mountains; a devoted "disciple of the gun and rod," he leads us through the wildest Rocky Mountain hunting grounds and by the side of the finest trout streams and lakes, keeping eyes and ears open for the "main chances," he is enabled to make valuable observations on the vast areas of unsettled farming lands, the wonderful stock ranges, where cattle and horses take care of themselves the year round, and on the gold and silver mining regions, where fortunes are sometimes lost but more often won. The writer has spent considerable time as a correspondent in the Black Hills, Big Horn and San Juan regions, and furnishes special articles on all of these sections. To fill a want long felt, he also furnishes a vast amount of useful information concerning routes, distances, expense of travel and living in many different locations described, all obtained recently from personal observation. A large and entirely new map of the region covered by the book is one of its most valuable features. The work contains 144 large pages and is profusely illustrated with gems of Rocky Mountain scenery. The really extraordinary part of it, however, is that any one can obtain a sample copy free of charge by applying to THOS. L. KIMBALL, Omaha, Nebraska.

—About 40 years ago, a person entering the famous "old corner book store," from Washington or School St., Boston, would notice on one side a counter of brief propositions, and behind it a few shelves which contained sheet music. It did not take long to contain the stock, of which the vocal part was mainly English love and drinking songs. Of music books there were none,—to speak of. The great American Song Writer was yet in the future, or, like the Roots, Bradburys and Hutchinsons, singing to the birds, far back in the green country. The instrumental composer principally belonged to the Brass Band, and his Quicksteps and Marches (first-rate ones) were the best any of us could do. No wonder the store was small, and its variety meagre!

But about this time the Improved Singing School Teacher began to go to and fro through the land, and instruct it. Lowell Mason and his friends took upon themselves to stir up the churches, and to impress upon the community the great need and use of music. The young men were gathered together, and in schools and classes, and many attractive concerts, were made to love the ways of music, in which many of them have, during the time of a generation, been walking and working. Many of them were induced to cross the ocean, to study in the centre of musical knowledge. Then they returned to attack, each in his own field, the prevailing musical ignorance. The American composer again seized his pen, and began to write,—at first nothing great, but to his credit be it said, almost all of pure, good character. Soon appeared stacks of new Psalm Tunes, Sunday School Songs, Praise Songs, Revival Songs and the like, by regiments and armies,—and a crowd of new Ballads and Songs, mostly of the weak sugar-and-water-variety, but smooth and correct in structure, and of good intention. While some of the songs took the lead as beautiful, though simple songs.

But the American composer was not satisfied until he could accomplish all that his European brother could do; and to-day the vocal and instrumental music of American make will do to be heard anywhere, and our native-born players are not afraid of any ever set to notes.

The little music store grew with the times; its pile of books and music sheets became steadily larger. The store had to move; then doubled in size and moved again; then built additions and filled them solid with music; until to-day it can hold its own with any in the world. It now occupies, for

head-quarters, two large buildings, side by side, in Washington, near Winter St., Boston, but has branch stores in Court St., Boston, in New York, and in Philadelphia, and special agents for the sale of its wares in other large cities. Each of the two buildings bears the well-known name of Oliver Ditson & Co.

—Blackwood's Magazine for July (reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street, New York) opens with the fourth part of "John Caldigate." Fortune seems to favor this youth, who not only makes money but disposes of his English embarrassments without much trouble. Let us hope that he is also well rid of his Australian encombrances.

Besides about a dozen translations from Heine by Martin, there is a long poem entitled "The Two Muses." The first part of "Gordon Baldwin," by Randolph Lindan, draws a forcible comparison between selfishness and generosity. The characters are American, but the scene is laid in Paris.

"Gaelic Lore and Modern Slang" is an entertaining philological article quoting from Dr. Chas. Mackay's "Gaelic Etymology of the English Language," though not always agreeing with it.

"Our Kentish Parish" describes very fully a charming country in the hop-growing district of England.

The Eastern question being laid aside for the present, gives South Africa a chance to bring her grievances before the public. The question in this case seems to be, "What shall we do with the native?" but the article embodies an interesting account of the country and its settlers.

In conclusion we have a short discussion of "the Congress."

This number is the first of a new volume. The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepared by the Publishers.

—COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.20. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

NEW WHEELER & WILSON,

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-1f

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY, 12th, 1877.

GOING EAST.									
Station	Mail	Day Express	Jack. Express	Evening Express	Pacific Expre	Mail	Day Express	Jack. Express	Evening Express
Chicago	7:30	9:00	4:00	5:15	9:00	7:30	9:00	4:00	5:15
Michigan City	9:25	11:10	6:35	7:40	11:20	9:25	11:10	6:35	7:40
New Buffalo	9:47	11:27	6:57			9:47	11:27	6:57	
Niles	10:45	12:15	8:12	9:00	12:35	10:45	12:15	8:12	9:00
Kalamazoo	12:35	1:40	10:00	10:25	2:15	12:35	1:40	10:00	10:25
Battle Creek	1:27	2:33		11:08	3:17	1:27	2:33		11:08
Marshall	2:25	3:00		11:37	3:49	2:25	3:00		11:37
Albion	2:52	3:21	Jack. A.C.	12:05	4:10	2:52	3:21	Jack. A.C.	12:05
Jackson	3:45	4:00	A.C.	12:45	4:50	3:45	4:00	A.C.	12:45
Chelsea	4:40		6:31			4:40		6:31	
Dexter	5:00		6:47			5:00		6:47	
Ann Arbor	5:20	5:10	7:10	7:20	6:25	5:20	5:10	7:10	7:20
Ypsilanti	5:38	5:24	7:27	7:20	6:43	5:38	5:24	7:27	7:20
Wayne Junction	6:02	5:45	7:52	7:20	6:59	6:02	5:45	7:52	7:20
G. T. Junction	6:35	6:15	8:25	7:20	7:44	6:35	6:15	8:25	7:20
Detroit	6:45	6:20	8:40	7:20	7:50	6:45	6:20	8:40	7:20

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.									
Station	Mail	Day Express	Jack. Express	Evening Express	Pacific Expre	Mail	Day Express	Jack. Express	Evening Express
Detroit	7:30	9:45	4:45	5:50	9:50	7:30	9:45	4:45	5:50
G. T. Junction	7:15	10:00	5:00	6:05	10:10	7:15	10:00	5:00	6:05
Wayne Junction	7:46	10:26	5:32	7:00	10:42	7:46	10:26	5:32	7:00
Ypsilanti	8:10	10:45	6:00	7:35	11:04	8:10	10:45	6:00	7:35
Ann Arbor	8:30	11:00	6:30	8:10	11:21	8:30	11:00	6:30	8:10
Dexter	8:56		6:53	8:31		8:56		6:53	8:31
Chelsea	9:15		7:08	8:45		9:15		7:08	8:45
Jackson	10:20	12:15	8:00	9:40	12:45	10:20	12:15	8:00	9:40
Marshall	11:50	1:30	Jack. A.C.	11:03	1:45	11:50	1:30	Jack. A.C.	11:03
Battle Creek	12:19	1:55		11:25	2:10	12:19	1:55		11:25
Kalamazoo	1:13	2:38	4:30	12:25	2:52	1:13	2:38	4:30	12:25
Michigan City	3:05	4:20	7:55	1:45	3:47	3:05	4:20	7:55	1:45
Chicago	6:55	7:40	10:20	4:45	8:00	6:55	7:40	10:20	4:45

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WESTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.	
Detroit Express	10:30 A. M.
Mail	5:20 P. M.
LEAVE YPSILANTI.	
Evening Express	7:40 P. M.
Mail	8:15 A. M.
SALINE.	
GOING EAST.	
Detroit Express	Arrive 9:50 A. M.
Mail	4:53 P. M.
GOING WEST.	
Evening Express	8:10 P. M.
Mail	9:25 A. M.

OSMER'S CHEMICAL TABLETS.

FOR GALLS ON HORSES. Challenge the world for a cheaper, more rapid and effective cure for Galls on Horses. Will cure without the use of any caustic or irritating material for more than 100 cases. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists or sent postpaid upon receipt of 20c. Prepared by W. H. OSMER & CO., Somerville, Ill.

NEW IDEA Coffee Filter. Fits any coffee pot. Price 25 cts. Makes the coffee clear as red wine without eggs or gelatine, preserves all the aroma and saves 30 per cent. Sold by Grocers & Hardware dealers. Liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail on receipt of 20c. Agents wanted. WATKINS & GILMAN, 90 Dearborn St., Chicago 748w4

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It is the best because it has Rolls of Larger Diameter, made of the most Durable and Elastic

RUBBER.

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STEEL, RUBBER, AND WOOD

That secures a perfectly even pressure at all times, and is guaranteed not to break. Try it with any other and keep the best.

THE FAVORITE STOVE

Is the HEAVIEST Wood Stove made in the United States. For sale at

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Huron St., No. 17 Jenness Block, YPSILANTI, MICH.

A Slice of Turkey for Dinner!

Is what the Russian Bear wants; A Turkey kept till he can have the whole of it is the only way to suit the English Lion. The miserable old bird has set herself blind on a nest of Mussel Shells, and is not worth a growl, and

FRANK SMITH

Will advertise her no more but assures his friends and customers that he is trying harder than ever before to give them the best of goods at the lowest prices. Pure Paris Green, Pure Drugs, Pure Lead and Oil, Pure Ice Cold Soda Water. The finest stock of

WALL PAPER

In the county. Picture Frames of every kind and size. A lot of China Goods and Bohemian Vases to be sold without regard to cost are a few of the articles that special attention is called to, and that every one should look at before purchasing. Call and see the

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

749w5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Andrew C. Leetch, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 19th day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, June 19, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

749w6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

Default Fletcher vs. David Babcock.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of, and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I did, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1878, levy upon all the right, title and interest of David Babcock, the defendant in said writ named, in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Washtenaw, and signed by me, Sheriff of said county: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of York, county and state aforesaid, known and described as the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-four (24), in town number four (4) south of range number six (6) east, which above described property I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for said county is held) on the